New-York Daily Times.

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FROM KANSAS.

Conflict of Jurisdiction—Gov. Geary against Judge Lecompte.

RESIGNATION OF MARSHAL DONALDSON.

Sale of Public Lands—Slaves in Leavenworth—Arrival of Mr. Hyatt—Miscellaneous News.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Saturday, Nov. 15, 1856.

The Executive and Judiciary powers of this Territory are likely to come into serious collision. The former, by his interference with the action of the latter in causing the rearrest of HAYES, the murderer of DAVID BUFFUM, has excited a great deal of enmity between himself and the Pro-Slavery officials of the Territory. Col. TITUS, in accordance with the orders of Governor GEARY, went out with six men and arrested CHARLES HAYES and took him to Lecompton, where he is now confined a prisoner. His Excellency is determined that he shall remain in prison until he has his trial on an indictment for murder, while the officials seem equally as determined to sustain the action of Judge LECOMPTE in admitting HAYES to bail, and to test the power of the Governor.

The Governor makes threats, and so does LECOMPTE, and the affair will perhaps end in the removal or resignation of one or the other of the parties.

[illegible], Esq., is counsel for the prisoner HAYES, and he has expressed himself determined to test the strength of the Governor, and to ascertain whether he can supersede the lower act. He has come to this city to see Judge LECOMPTE and to have him issue a writ of Habeas Corpus for the release of HAYES. He will probably do it, and the attempt to execute it will be resisted by the Executive, and then will come the tug of war. The Governor is willful and LECOMPTE is a tyrant.

RESIGNATION OF MARSHAL DONALDSON—CORRESPONDENCE.

Marshal DONALDSON has resigned. The Governor ordered him to arrest HAYES, which he refused to do. The following is a copy of the correspondence:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
LECOMPTON, K. T., Monday, Nov. 10, 1856.

To I. B. DONALDSON, Marshal of the Territory of Kansas:

SIR: An indictment for murder in the first degree having been duly found by the Grand Jury of this Territory, against CHARLES HAYES, for the murder of a certain DAVID C. BUFFUM, in this Territory; and the said CHARLES HAYES having been discharged upon bail as I consider in violation of law. This is therefore to authorize and command you to rearrest the said CHARLES HAYES, if he be found in the bounds of this Territory, and safely keep him, until he is duly discharged by a jury of his country according to law.

Given under my hand and seal, at the city of Lecompton, the day and year above written.

[SEAL.] JOHN W. GEARY,
Gov. of Kansas Territory.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
LECOMPTON, K. T., Sunday, Nov. 9, 1856.

To his Excellency, John W. Geary, Governor of the Territory of Kansas:

SIR: Your order bearing date of to-day, for the rearrest and committal to jail of CHARLES HAYES, who has been indicted by the Grand Jury of the U. S. District Court, for the murder of DAVID C. BUFFUM, and discharged upon bail, by Hon. SAMUEL D. LECOMPTE, Chief Justice of Kansas Territory, has been maturely considered by me, and after such consideration I respectfully decline executing your order for the following reasons: 1. As a ministerial officer, I am unwilling to arrogate to myself the power to contravene or set aside the acts of a Court of Justice, even if I disapproved of the acts of such court, and more especially as I am not advised of any law conferring such power upon me.

2. Because I am clearly of the opinion that my act would be in violation of the law I have sworn to support and execute.

3. In making such arrest, without a legal warrant, or other circumstances as would otherwise justify it, it is most clear to my mind that I would lay myself liable to a suit of damages which might involve and ruin my securities.

The foregoing reasons and my own convictions of duty as a law officer have irresistibly impelled me to this decision.

I need be permitted to say to your Excellency, that I regret exceedingly, that my conviction of duty has compelled me to decline the execution of your warrant. I had hoped that my diligence in making the arrest of C. HAYES and others, would have shielded me from the imputation which your remarks this evening seem to imply. Aware of this, I beg leave to state that the warrant for his arrest, issued on the 29th of October, was put in my hands the next day, and although 100 miles had to be traveled, in four days afterwards he was lodged in prison. Your determination as expressed this evening, (if I refuse to execute your order,) to suspend me or procure my removal by the President, induces me to say that I had, some days since, determined to discontinue my present official relation to the Territory, and I now desire the favor of you, to assure the President of my gratitude for his confidence and kindness, and ask him to relieve me from my present position as soon as may be convenient.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
I. B. DONALDSON,
United States Marshal of Kansas Territory.

The Marshal is in this city. It is amusing to hear him talk about Lawrence. He declares that Lawrence is a problem: the people are a unit—always united, it seems, without a previous concert, and every one is bound to pursue the same line of policy. "I have tried the adage to be friendly and talk to them in a social and neighborly manner, but if I go up to a man and speak to him kindly, he speaks out to me as if I was a black snake, and walks away without taking any more notice of me. I have tried to convince them that I was as willing to act for them as for the other party, and would arrest a Pro-Slavery man as quick as anybody. But they won't swear out a writ for the arrest of any one. Why, if a man should have a member of his family murdered, he would not appeal to the law for redress. No, they depend upon their Sharpe's rifles. The people of Lawrence know as soon as I appear in sight of the town; I see the streets full of people, and when I get into them there is no one around—all is quiet. I can't make an arrest then. Where I came from I never found any difficulty in making each party think I was all right; but in Lawrence I can make no impression upon the minds of the people. Lawrence is a problem that I can't understand." We have some sympathy for the old man when we hear him talk—he does it in so pitiful a strain. He has been a faithful servant of ATCHISON and STRINGFELLOW, and has done their dirty work; and now he is left "naked to his enemies."

MISCELLANEOUS.

To-day I visited the house in which WM. PHILLIPS was murdered by a company of men under Capt. AVERY,—saw the bullet holes in the ceiling and window-casings. At the head of the stairs he fell, after receiving his death wound, staining the floor with his blood, which the inmates have endeavored in vain to remove, but the spots remain there still, and will not out. The particulars of that murder have already been made public, and are familiar to your readers—making it unnecessary for me to relate them again. The brother of WILLIAM was wounded at the time his brother was killed, and lost an arm, and this morning he returned from the East, where he has been visiting his friends. He is in good spirits, and not yet conquered by the Pro-Slavery party.

Emigrants for Kansas, before starting, should exchange their money for gold, which is very scarce just now, and commands from ten to thirty per cent. over paper money. It requires the hard coin to pay for the public lands. Kansas-bound people should remember to bring the [illegible], and leave all paper money behind.

The land upon which this city is laid out is to be sold at public auction in about three weeks.

A friend of mine, a Free-State man all over, and one of our (state) Supreme Judges, has a claim of 160 acres—adjoining town—for which he paid, eighteen months since, $1,000. He can sell the same land to-day for $21,000—an advance of over $20,000 in one year and a half. Over sixteen hundred dollars a month is considered a good salary for a Free-State man in Kansas.

The weather continues pleasant.

Yours, SIGMA.

The Sale of Public Lands, &c.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Nov. 17, 1856.

The sale of public lands commenced about 10 o'clock this A. M. The first sold was a fraction of 40 acres; it was appraised at $1 50 per acre, and sold for $2 25. Other lands sold at prices ranging from $1 50 up to $3 25 per acre. After selling six sections, nearly 4,000 acres, the sale was postponed until to-morrow; there were about 2,000 persons present.

A gentleman just from Lecompton states that the Governor had released the murderer of DAVID BUFFUM from imprisonment, and allowed him to go, on his parole of honor. This is regarded as a backing down from the position his Excellency seemed disposed to maintain at the time he ordered the marshal to rearrest HAYES and put him in confinement. JOHN W. GEARY finds himself unable to stand against the current set up by the Pro-Slavery officials and, notwithstanding his threats, he is at last compelled to surrender, to give up the contest, to retire with a consciousness of his own inability to act justly under "laws" only intended for one party, and a one-sided judiciary enforcing them.

The report may not be correct, but it comes from good authority and is entitled to respect.

The Governor may be disposed to have justice done to all parties in Kansas, but he will yet learn that it cannot be done while the bogus code is in existence and enforced.

A company of Pro-Slavery men are now erecting in this city a large four-story hotel, to be called the Planters' House. It is built entirely of brick, and is estimated to cost $45,000. It is intended that all the labor in the house shall be done by slaves. The notorious firm of MAYORS & RUSSELLS are largely interested in the building.

Twenty-five slaves are held in this city. One young girl was sold here a few months since for $900; a Negro man was sold for $1,100.

Slaves are bought and sold in Kansas as well as Missouri. This is a Slave Territory to all intents and purposes.

VISIT TO GRAVES.

Yesterday, in company with a few friends, I visited Pilot Knob, a high, rocky eminence about two miles from this city. On the top it is level for some distance, and is used as a cemetery. Here I found the graves of the martyrs BROWN, HOPPES and PHILLIPS. The grave of BROWN is surrounded by a neat fence, painted white, upon which is written the following.

"REE PERKINS BROWN, born in Logan County, Ohio, 3d of July, 1825."

"Brutally murdered by that damnable League, the Kickapoo Rangers."

"He died for Freedom, let us live for it."

"Better die a martyr of Freedom like BROWN, than live a champion of Slavery like DOUGLAS."

"He was murdered because true to his native North and her free institutions."

At the head of the grave is a rough stone upon which is marked the initials R. P. B. Near by is the grave of WM. PHILLIPS, who was shot while defending his own house from a mob in September last, and the grave of Mr. HOPPES, who was murdered and scalped at the bridge on Five Mile Creek by a Missourian on the 19th of August last.

The whistle of a steamer for St. Louis, by which this letter is to be sent, is heard, and compels me to close. SIGMA.

News of the Election—The Kansas Committee.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Monday, Nov. 17, 1856.

The news of BUCHANAN's election seems to be fully confirmed, and we are already consoling ourselves. We shall not leave Kansas any sooner than if FREMONT were elected, nor sell what we possess here any lower.

Our gratitude is daily revived by the arrival of new supplies of clothing for the needy, and already over one hundred cases have been received by the Central Committee, and distributions of the contents are going on as fast as a well-advised system will permit. In the packages opened to-day I noticed a pair of boots sent by Mrs. NORTON, of Warren-street Chapel, Boston; a pair of slips worn by A. A. LAWRENCE; a fur cap worn by DANIEL MACK, of Amherst; a dressing gown sent by CHAS. SUMNER's mother; a box from the ladies of Templeton, Mass.; another put up by G. F. WARREN, and so on. Several boxes marked to private individuals are also received. Among them I noticed those directed to E. P. FITCH, Rev. E. NATE, Rev. C. H. LOVEJOY, CHAS. DICKSON, and H. A. HANCOCK, of this place; Mr. CHASE, of Topeka; Mr. BOWLES, of Indianapolis; and Mr. BARNES, of Manhattan. Everything possible is being done to give to every person his own, and to distribute from the general stock only among those who have no visible means of support.

THADDEUS HYATT, of New-York, President of the National Committee, arrived on Saturday. He visits Kansas to learn facts, and observe the working of his and our Committee, with the intention of publishing to the country the substance of such knowledge. It is his intention to travel in the Territory about two weeks and he will meet with the Central Committee at their regular session in this town to-morrow. He gives a very flattering report of the financial condition of the National Committee, with an assurance that the best part of it all is still future. He, with all friends of Kansas, feels to lament that hypocrisy, duplicity, blasphemy and sacrilege (for it will bear all those epithets) are traced in the conduct of some of the professed friends of our cause. It seems like profaning the altars—almost like robbing the dead—to find any person educated in the free air of the North who is disposed to speculate with or defraud the suffering and destitute in our midst. One Col. J. A. PERRY has just paid us a flying visit and left under circumstances which I will not fully expose.

Gov. GEARY's thanksgiving is this week, and when I find out what we have to be thankful for except plenty of clothing, I will tell you.

Gov. ROBINSON has returned in fine health and spirits. It is his intention to authorize the convening of the Legislature next January, as provided by the Topeka Constitution. No flinching—no compromise.

RANDOLPH.

Progress of the Kansas Land Sales.

TELEGRAPHIC.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Nov. 27.

The St. Louis *Democrat* of the 25th inst. learns that the reserved lands of Kansas are selling rapidly at from $1 50 to $3 per acre. The lands being sold were situated upwards of twenty-five miles from Leavenworth City. The best feeling prevailed among purchasers. Settlers' claims were respected, and no one was bidding against them.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Nov. 27.

We have Leavenworth dates to Friday last. The great land sales were progressing without disturbance. Judge LECOMPTE had issued a process against Gov. GEARY for contempt of Court.

Personal.

Hon. Messrs. MACE, of Indiana, TRAFTON, of Massachusetts, DEAN, of Connecticut, PURVIANCE, of Pennsylvania, and EVANS, of Texas, all of the House of Representatives, have arrived in Washington. Hon. Messrs. SMITH, of Alabama, and LANE, of Oregon, who remained here during the recess, are still in Washington.

Rev. DAVID SHAVER, of Hampton, Va., has purchased one-half of the *Religious Herald*, in Richmond, and after the 1st of January next that paper will be under the joint editorial control of the present editors, Mr. WM. SANDS, and Rev. Mr. SHAVER. The *Religious Herald* is the organ of the Baptist denomination in Virginia, and, to a considerable extent, in the Southern States also.

Ex-Governor SLADE, of Vermont, has recently arrived West with another bevy of female teachers, ticketed for Illinois, Indiana, Missouri and Iowa. This makes 450 who have gone out under the Governor's care.

Col. WM. CULLOM, Clerk of the House of Representatives, returned to Washington on Saturday afternoon last, from his late visit to his home in Tennessee. He looks in fine health.

Rev. M. C. CONWAY, late of Washington, has had an invitation extended to him to become the permanent pastor of the First Unitarian Church of Cincinnati.

Trinity Church, Norwich, Conn., has granted its Pastor, Rev. Dr. PADDOCK, six months' leave of absence, and given him a thousand dollars to enjoy it with.

Mr. STRICKLAND, the bookseller who was banished from Mobile for the heinous crime of selling three copies of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, has opened a bookstore in Milwaukee.

THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, Esq., lectured in Philadelphia last evening, for the benefit of the St. John's Orphan Asylum.

"Dante and his times," was the theme chosen by Rev. Dr. FRANCIS VINTON, for the second of his course of lectures at Philadelphia.

Senator SEWARD, of New-York, and Hon. JOB R. TYSON, of Pennsylvania, and Hon. F. S. EDWARDS, of New-York, arrived in Washington on Tuesday.

A desire has been expressed, by several prominent citizens of Portland, to give a banquet to Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN, Governor elect.

WILLIAM PINCKNEY has been recognized by the President as Vice Consul of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies at Key West, Fla.

JAS. H. HALLOWELL, of Alexandria, lectured to the Firemen of that city, on Friday night last, on "Hydrostatics."

Judge MASON, of the Maryland Court of Appeals, is announced as among the visitors to "Wheatland" last week.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—1 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway. House Printing Telegraph Office—No. 21 Wall street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Our Government and Nicaragua—Probable Refusal to Recognize the New Minister.

AN ADDRESS FROM THE REPUBLICANS OF WASHINGTON, ETC.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 27.

The new Minister from the Walker Government in Nicaragua has not arrived here yet. The present disposition of the President, in view of GOICOURIA's exposures of WALKER's ultimate designs, is to refuse his recognition, as Don FERMIN FERRER will find if he presents himself at present, notwithstanding the fact that our official recognition of the existing Government of Nicaragua has never been withdrawn, or that Major HEISS was formally recognized as PADRE VIJIL's successor.

A strong pressure, however, is being exerted on the President to extract a promise to receive FERRER, who will not offer his credentials until assured of his reception.

Minister WHEELER's return to Nicaragua is not anticipated, although he has not been removed.

The statement that our Secretary of Legation at Bogota is going to Nicaragua to watch WALKER is unfounded. We have no Secretary at Bogota.

The President's individual sentiments towards WALKER have entirely changed lately, and he will withhold his countenance from him in every way possible.

The Executive has taken no steps whatever relative to the recent murder of Missionary WHEELER, and other peaceful Americans at Granada, by the Guatemalian forces.

No steps have been taken against Commodore MERVINE, in regard to the outrages charged at Society Islands on his late cruise, for the reason that no complaints have been formally presented. If they come at all, it must be from the British commercial agents there, through the British Government.

MERVINE's report relative to the American guano islands is so evidently unreliable and unsatisfactory, that another vessel will be soon ordered to make a reconnoissance. Secretary DOBBIN is not the man to be satisfied with a slipshod execution of any duty. S.

Address of the Republicans of Washington.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 27.

The regular meeting of the Republicans of this city will be held to-morrow evening. The following Address has been prepared by the Committee of the Association, and will doubtless be adopted at to-morrow's meeting:

The Republican Association of Washington to the Republicans of the United States:

The Presidential contest is over, and at last we have some materials to enable us to form a judgment of the results.

Seldom have two Parties emerged from a conflict, with less of joy in the victors, more of hope in the vanquished. The Pro-Slavery Party has elected its Presidential candidate, only, however, by the votes of a minority, and that, of such a character as to stamp the victory as the offspring of sectionalism and temporary causes. The Republicans, wherever able to present clearly to the Public the real issue of the Canvass—Slavery Restriction or Slavery Extension—have carried the People with them by unprecedented majorities; almost breaking up in some States the organization of their adversaries. A sudden gathering together of the People, alarmed at the inroads of the Slave Power, rather than a well-organized Party; with but a few months to attend to the complicated details of warfare; obstructed by a Secret Order, which had preoccupied the field, and obtained a strong hold of the national and religious prejudices of the masses; opposed to an old Party, commencing the canvass with the united support of a powerful section, hardened by long party drill, accustomed to victory, wielding the whole power of the Federal Administration—a Party which only four years ago carried all but four of the *States*, and a majority of the popular vote—still, under all these adverse circumstances, they have triumphed in eleven if not twelve of the Free States, preëminent for enterprise and general intelligence, and containing one-half of the country; given to their Presidential candidate nearly three times as many electoral votes as were cast by the Whig Party in 1852; and this day control the Government of fourteen of the most powerful States of the Union.

Well may our adversaries tremble in the hour of their victory. "The Democratic and Black Republican Parties," they say, "are nearly balanced in regard to power. The former was victorious in the recent struggle, but success was hardly won, with the aid of important accidental advantages. The latter has abated nothing of its zeal, and has suffered no pause in its preparations for another battle."*

With such numerical force, such zeal, intelligence and harmony in counsel; with so many great States, and more than a million voters rallied to their standard by the efforts of a few months, why may not the Republicans confidently expect victory in the next contest?

The necessity for their organization still exists in all its force. Mr. BUCHANAN has always proved true to the demands of his Party. He fully accepted the Cincinnati Platform, and pledged himself to its policy—a policy of Filibustering abroad, Propagandism at home. Prominent and controlling among his supporters are men committed, by word and deed, to that policy; and what is there in his character, his antecedents, the nature of his Northern support, to authorize the expectation that he will disregard their will? Nothing will be so likely to restrain him, and counteract their extreme measures, as a vigorous and growing Republican organization, as nothing would be more necessary to save the cause of Freedom and the Union, should he, as we have every reason to believe, continue the Pro-Slavery policy of the present incumbent. Let us beware of folding our arms, and waiting to see what he will do. We know the ambition, the necessities, the schemes of the Slave Power. Its policy of extension and aggrandizement and universal empire, is the law of its being, not an accident—is settled, not fluctuating. Covert or open, moderate or extreme, according to circumstances, it never changes in spirit or aim. With Mr. BUCHANAN, the elect of a Party controlled by this policy, administering the Government, the safety of the country and of free institutions must rest in the organization of the Republican Party.

What, then, is the duty before us? Organization, vigilance, action; action on the rostrum, through the press, at the ballot-box; in State, county, city, and town elections; everywhere, at all times; in every election, making Republicanism, or loyalty to the Policy and Principles it advocates, the sole political test. No primary or municipal election should be suffered to go by default. The Party that would succeed Nationally, must triumph in the States—and triumph in State elections, must be prepared by municipal success.

Next to retaining power in the States already under their control, let the Republicans devote themselves to the work of disseminating their principles and initiating the true course of political action in the States which have decided the election against them. This time, we have failed for reasons, nearly all of which may be removed by proper effort. Many thousand honest, but not well-informed voters, who supported Mr. BUCHANAN under the delusive impression that he would favor the cause of Free Kansas, will soon learn their mistake, and be anxious to correct it. The timid policy of the Republicans in New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Indiana, in postponing their independent action, and temporizing with a Party got up for purposes not in harmony with their own, and the conduct of Mr. FILLMORE's friends, in either voting for Mr. BUCHANAN or dividing the opposition by a separate ticket, can hardly be repeated again. The true course of the Republicans is, to organize promptly, boldly, and honestly, upon their own principles, so clearly set forth in the Philadelphia Platform, and, avoiding coalitions with other parties, appeal directly to the masses of all parties to ignore all organizations and issues which would divert the public mind from the one danger that now threatens the honor and interests of the country and the stability of the Union—Slavery Propagandism allied with Disunionism.

Let us not forget that it is not the want of generous sentiment, but of sufficient information, that prevents the American people from being united in action against the aggressive policy of the Slave Power. Were these simple questions submitted to-day to the people of the United States—Are you in favor of the extension of Slavery? Are you in favor of such extension by the aid or connivance of the Federal Government?—and could they be permitted to record their votes in response, without embarrassment, without constraint of any kind, nineteen-twentieths of the people of the Free States, and, perhaps, more than half of the people of the Slave States, would return a decided negative to both.

Let us have faith in the people. Let us believe, that at heart they are hostile to the extension of Slavery, desirous that the Territories of the Union be consecrated to Free Labor and Free Institutions; and that they require only enlightenment as to the most effectual means of securing this end, to convert their cherished sentiment into a fixed principle of action.

The times are pregnant with warning. That a Disunion Party exists in the South no longer admits of a doubt. It accepts the election of Mr. BUCHANAN as affording time and means to consolidate its strength and mature its plans, which contemplate not only the enslavement of Kansas, and the recognition of Slavery in all territory of the United States, but the conversion of the lower half of California into a Slave State, the organization of a new Slave Territory in the Gadsden purchase, the future annexation of Nicaragua and subjugation of Central America, and the acquisition of Cuba; and, as the Free States are not expected to submit to all this, ultimate dismemberment of the Union, and the formation of a great Slave-holding Confederacy, with foreign alliances with Brazil and Russia. It may assume at first a moderate tone, to prevent the sudden alienation of its Northern allies; it may delay the development of the plot, as it did under the Pierce Administration, but the repeal of the Missouri Compromise came at last, and so will come upon the country inevitably the final acts of the dark conspiracy. When that hour shall come, then will the honest Democrats of the free States be driven into our ranks, and the men of the slave States who prefer the Republic of WASHINGTON, ADAMS and JEFFERSON—a Republic of Law, Order and Liberty—to an Oligarchy of Slaveholders and Slavery Propagandists, governed by WISE, ATCHISON, SOULE and WALKER, founded in fraud and violence, and seeking aggrandizement by the spoliation of nations, will bid Godspeed to the labors of the Republican party to preserve Liberty and the Union, one and inseparable, perpetual and all-powerful.

Republican Rooms, Washington, D. C., Thursday, Nov. 27, 1856.

*Richmond (Va.) Enquirer, Nov. 22, 1856.

Democratic Rejoicings—The Sloop-of-War Falmouth.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 27.

The Democrats of the District of Columbia are, to-day, celebrating the Presidential victory by a procession, with the usual paraphernalia, &c. The ceremonies are to conclude with an oration and an illumination.

The sloop-of-war *Falmouth* will be put in commission on the 1st of January, to relieve the *Germantown* in the Brazil Squadron.

Obligations of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty—The Panama Transit—A National Agricultural Periodical, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 25, 1856.

THE PANAMA TRANSIT—TREATY OBLIGATIONS.

The idea prevails in some intelligent circles, and is intimated also in the editorial columns of the New York *Albion*, that the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty debars the United States from obtaining any territory upon, or sovereignty or jurisdiction over, the Isthmus of Panama; also that no protection of the Railroad route can be afforded by the United States Government, except under the provisions of a treaty to be made with Great Britain for its *joint* protection by the two Governments. And this interpretation of the obligations of the Treaty of 1850 is presented as evidence that our Government cannot be now negotiating with New-Granada to acquire the right to extend that protection in the mode deemed best adapted for the maintenance of American interests there. The argument seems to me erroneous and based upon a misapprehension of the Treaty of 1850. The eighth article of that instrument contains the following language:

"The Governments of the United States and Great Britain having not only desired, in entering into this convention, to accomplish a particular object, but also to establish a general principle, they hereby agree to extend their protection by treaty stipulation to any other practicable communications, whether by canal or railway, across the Isthmus which connects North with South America, and especially to the interoceanic communications, should the same prove to be practicable, whether by canal or railway, which are now proposed to be established by the way of Tehuantepec or Panama."

NO WAIVER OF OUR INDEPENDENT RIGHT TO PROTECT.

This article certainly does not forbid territorial acquisition by the United States; nor does it stipulate that the United States shall not protect its own citizens interested in the railroad or making the transit of the Isthmus, except in accordance with a treaty *for joint* protection, to be made with Great Britain. The idea is absurd. If such were the interpretation of the clause quoted, then we have violated it already in stationing the *St. Marys* at Panama, and another vessel of war at Aspinwall, to protect the railroad, without first having made a treaty of alliance for that purpose with England. The clause in question gives to either of the parties to the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty the right to ask the other to join in the protection of the railroad route; but it does not detract from the right of either to protect its own citizens in crossing the Isthmus, or in their property vested there, independent of the other. I repeat, in the face of all the specific contradictions of the statement with which some of your cotemporaries daily regale their readers, that the United States Government has already undertaken to negotiate upon this subject with New-Granada, and has suggested a mode of arrangement which will be agreeable to the United States, and which the Executive deems best calculated to secure the end sought to be attained.

A NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL PERIODICAL.

By the way, the Report of the Commissioner of Patents for 1855 is only just getting out of the Printers' hands, and yet it has been printed with extraordinary dispatch. This is the only public document devoted to the paramount industrial interest of the country—the Agricultural. It is at least questionable whether it is of much value at the late day in which it reaches those for whom intended. Thus, for instance, the Patent-Office Report made in December, 1855, will hardly get into circulation before the 1st of January, 1857, when it is quite cold and stale. How much better would it be to expend the cost of this comparatively useless work in getting up and circulating a monthly periodical from the Patent-Office, sent free of other cost than postage, to as many agriculturists as may be named by the members of Congress from the various districts. Indeed, two or even three different editions might be issued—one adapted to the agricultural interests of the South, another for New-England and the Middle States, and a third for the Northwest. These should be edited by competent persons attached to the Agricultural bureau and contain all that is valuable in the letters received by that office in regard to Agriculture and kindred topics. Agriculture in the United States is certainly entitled to one public document, and the form thus suggested must be conceded to be far superior to that now in use. If it is not, then it is clear that we are all in error in printing *daily* newspapers, and ought at once substitute for them an annual compilation of the experiences of the past.

WASHINGTON AMUSEMENTS.

Our National Theatre has been opened for the season by KUNKLE & Co., the enterprising lessees also of the Holliday-street Theatre, Baltimore, and similar establishments at Richmond and Portsmouth, Va. Already they have given us the benefit of engagements with the Pyne Opera Troupe, EDWIN BOOTH, the tragedian, and other actors of merit. With a commodious house, a very large stage, excellent stock company and fine scenic artists, they promise the sojourners at Washington during the Winter with a superior class of entertainments. At present gay throngs crowd the house nightly to witness the gorgeous melo-dramatic spectacle of the "Naiad Queen," which is presented in a style of magnificence never surpassed on the American stage. S.

Democratic Rejoicing in Troy.

TROY, Thursday, Nov. 27.

The Democrats of this city and vicinity are celebrating their national victory this evening, by a torch-light procession. The gathering is large, and the display fine.

New-Haven Town Election.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Thursday, Nov. 27.

At the town election, to-day, 4,500 votes were polled. The Democratic majority is about 200.

Banquet to Captain Wylie.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Nov. 27.

The merchants of this city gave a banquet, this evening, to Captain WYLIE, of the steamer *City of Washington*.

The New Trial of Baker.

NEWBURGH, Thursday, Nov. 27.

Judge McCONNELL, of this County, appeared as additional counsel for the prosecution in the case of BAKER to-day. Messrs. ACKERSON, CAMPBELL, McCABE, and SHAY, were examined as witnesses. The only new fact adduced was that SHAY fired a pistol at BAKER as he lay over POOLE, and that POOLE and BAKER clinched before falling.

Thanksgiving Day in Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, Nov. 27.

Thanksgiving day has been observed here to-day in regular New-England fashion. All places of business were closed, and the streets presented a Sabbath-day appearance. In the forenoon the Churches were well filled, and this evening the theatres and other places of amusement are crowded. Weather pleasant.

Close of Canal Navigation.

ALBANY, Thursday, Nov. 27.

The Canal Commissioners announce that they will close the Canals Dec. 10, unless they are sooner closed by ice.

AMUSEMENTS.

Thalberg's Concerts—Debut of Mme. D'Angri.

After a brief interval, (just sufficient to whet the public appetite,) Mr. THALBERG resumed his concerts last night. The room, as on every preceding occasion, presented a gay and animated appearance, and was densely crowded. These concerts have been managed admirably. If any proof were needed of this, the programme of last night could furnish it. We all know that Mr. THALBERG's first series of concerts were triumphantly successful, and that, in a pecuniary point of view, they far exceeded even Mr. THALBERG's expectations—who is accustomed to triumphs. Most managements would, under such circumstances, have continued in the old course, and reaped the full harvest of success down to the very stubble. But, with commendable shrewdness, Mr. THALBERG's management has avoided this exhaustive husbandry, and in the very hey-day of prosperity has added new attractions to strengthen and perpetuate the immediate and assured triumphs. Thus, on the commencement of the second series of concerts, we have the addition of a great and renowned *artista*, and of an orchestra, under the able conductorship of Mr. CARL BERGMANN, added to the attractions. Policy like this can never be without its reward.

Madame D'ANGRI, the *debutante* of last evening, is announced mysteriously as *Cantatrice di Camera* to the Emperor of Austria. With our very imperfect ideas of cameras in general—confined, we may say, to the nearest daguerreian experience—we are unable to say what this kind of camera may mean. All we wish to know on the subject is that it is capable of affording us a great variety of delicious and life-like impressions. For these we may be thankful to the good Emperor of Austria, to whom the camera in question belongs. For the rest, we recognize in Mme. D'ANGRI a great artist whom the Old World has honored and to whom the New World will speedily become attached. Mme. D'ANGRI possesses a massive contralto voice, so very decided in its character that one is apt to open his eyes as well as his ears when she begins to sing. A few more such voices would turn the heads of composers and make them, like ROSSINI, forget the more common fascination of the soprano, and fathom the depths and susceptibility of the contralto. In the present day no one writes for this kind of voice, unless it be Mr. MACFARREN, who, with English intrepidity, has undertaken the task in his opera of the "Sleeper Awakened."

Mme. D'ANGRI has been before the public many years, but in her appearance is singularly fresh and prepossessing. It seems to be the peculiar good fortune of Contraltos to be blessed with a charming presence and a gallant, dashing bearing. This is eminently the case with Mme. D'ANGRI. She breathes nobly, defiantly, and looks around her with the consciousness of triumph, but with none of the vulgar assurance which is apt to accompany it. We are never reminded of the unmentionables, and only those with improperly regulated minds yearn for them. In the first piece, the opening Cavatina from "Semiramis," she declaimed the recitative with true dramatic force, and with a musical emphasis quite peculiar; in the ensuing movement she indulged the florid vein of the composer with perfect assurance of its meaning and astonishing ease in its execution. The piece, it will be remembered, requires great compass of voice, but there was no perceptible stretch upwards or downwards in Mme. D'ANGRI's rendering of it. In the second piece, Variations from "Pietro il Grande," by VACCAI, all these characteristics (except the dramatic one, which was of course not needed) were developed in a more complete and *astonishing* manner. Her execution is admirable, perfectly distinct, forcible and brilliant. *She* has had no equal in America excepting the incomparable ALBONI. But, in the quality of her voice, we think she has been matched—perhaps not on so large a scale, but relatively. There is a certain maturity about some of her tones, which occasionally approaches hardness, and leaves us (what would not otherwise be the case) something to desire. A little familiarity, however, removes the ungrateful impression—as in the case of Madame LA GRANGE—and truly great art accomplishes the rest. Our opinion is that Madame D'ANGRI will create a "sensation" here.

Mr. THALBERG's novelty on the programme was BEETHOVEN's concerto in C minor, played with full orchestral accompaniments. It is tame praise to say that THALBERG played this finely, but at the present moment, and from one single hearing, this is all we can say. We are almost doubtful of our own judgment when we affirm that Mr. THALBERG's performance did not entirely satisfy us, and disposed to say that it was the orchestra, or the room, or the audience, that prevented our entering fully into the spirit. Yet, when we remember that Mr. THALBERG is not in the habit of playing with an orchestra, we can at least assign one reason for a comparative disappointment. To avoid further circumlocution, we will at once say that the performance, to our judgment, lacked largeness, breadth and force. It was chaste and exquisite, like all his performances, but rough vigor and fire are needed for the just interpretation of BEETHOVEN, especially when there is orchestral accompaniment, and these are certainly not the characteristics of Mr. THALBERG's playing. The cadenza which Mr. THALBERG introduced, (combining the two themes, one for each hand,) was a marvelous piece of dense mechanical amalgamation, but there we think its merit ends.

The small orchestra under Mr. BERGMANN did its duty manfully, and proved itself a very valuable addition to the company. The subsequent pieces on the programme were rendered admirably, including THALBERG's incomparable fantasia on "Lucrezia," and the "Grand Variations on Elisir d'Amore."

Niblo's Theatre.

One of the most romantic stories of modern literature has furnished the material for one of the best ballets on the Terpsichorean stage in the piece called "La Esmeralda." This was produced at Mr. NIBLO's handsome place of amusement on Monday evening, and repeated last night with complete success. A ballet to be even tolerable, makes heavy demands on a management; there must be good dancers, good pantomimists, good supernumeraries, good scenery, good dresses, good banners, good processions, and good music. Where these can be supplied it is often difficult to find a piece in which they may all be incorporated. In selecting "Esmeralda," Mr. NIBLO has found the proper occasion for the proper kind of effort, and he gives us all that we demand, and much more beside. We are much mistaken if any ballet produced on these boards has been got up with so much exactness and splendor as this. It abounds with picturesque effects, brilliant tableaux, fascinating dances. The RAVELS and the Ravel Company are in the cast; and, in addition to these solid attractions, Mme. MONTPLAISIR and M. LEON ESPINOSA (a most nimble and amusing fellow) have been engaged. The lady is young, graceful and accomplished, with a vast deal of passionate language in her feet, and a perfectly intelligible vocabulary in her arms. She is all that one need look for in "Esmeralda."

The patrons of this Theatre should not miss the opportunity of seeing the new ballet.

Concert.

There are many of our readers who know Sig. BARILI, an [illegible] vocal talents. It will be known to them also, that for some time Signor BARILI has been laboring under a severe pulmonary disease, considered curable but requiring temporary cessation from labor and change of climate. A number of friends interested in the well-being of a man of merit (among whom we may mention the names of Dr. QUIN, Signor ALLEGRI, and Signor RAPETTI) got up a complimentary benefit to Sig. BARILI, [illegible] at Dodworth's Rooms [illegible]. The object was of course to raise sufficient funds to enable Mr. BARILI to visit the [illegible] during the coming Winter, and this object, we are happy to say, was most liberally effected. The result was due not only to the exertions of the gentlemen we have named, but to the coöperation of Mme. LAGRANGE, Mme. [illegible], [illegible], GOTTSCHALK, Signor BRIGNOLI, Signor AMODIO, [illegible] and other illustrious artists, who in the kindest way volunteered their services for the occasion. Nothing can be more delightful than this evidence of such kindly feeling, and the knowledge that it is rewarded with actual good.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Alabama—Official.

	1856. Buchanan.	1856. Fillmore.	1852. Pierce.	1852. Scott.
Autauga	631	475	198	323
Barbour	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Benton	1,687	442	74	[illegible]
Bibb	550	479	283	[illegible]
Baldwin	144	219	68	[illegible]
Blount	779	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butler	777	732	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chambers	1,141	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cherokee	1,557	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clarke	754	223	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coosa	1,107	805	394	[illegible]
Choctaw	645	394	[illegible]	[illegible]
Conecuh	485	409	[illegible]	[illegible]
Covington	304	233	53	[illegible]
Coffee	790	301	113	[illegible]
Dale	848	432	165	[illegible]
Dallas	881	676	933	[illegible]
DeKalb	900	150	130	[illegible]
Franklin	1,0[illegible]	711	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fayette	[illegible]	440	[illegible]	[illegible]
Greene	854	734	664	[illegible]
Henry	906	471	94	184
Hancock	251	14	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jackson	1,790	97	[illegible]	1,[illegible]
Jefferson	677	196	114	[illegible]
Lawrence	699	651	512	[illegible]
Lauderdale	1,141	565	441	[illegible]
Limestone	790	981	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lowndes	699	706	196	166
Marengo	780	567	[illegible]	[illegible]
Morgan	808	323	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madison	1,476	401	354	1,[illegible]
Monroe	604	480	394	[illegible]
Marion	700	198	120	[illegible]
Marshall	888	60	111	[illegible]
Montgomery	1,100	1,153	717	[illegible]
Mobile	1,8[illegible]	1,771	1,19[illegible]	[illegible]
Macon	1,030	1,289	778	[illegible]
Perry	808	824	861	[illegible]
Pike	1,390	1,176	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pickens	1,027	689	[illegible]	[illegible]
Russell	904	855	424	[illegible]
Randolph	1,460	696	90	[illegible]
Shelby	737	483	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Clair	816	168	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sumter	708	589	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tuscaloosa	650	973	[illegible]	475
Talladega	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tallapoosa	1,134	896	361	[illegible]
Walker	446	146	54	217
Wilcox	815	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Washington	194	152	68	[illegible]
Total	46,6[illegible]	28,5[illegible]	15,0[illegible]	[illegible]

BUCHANAN's majority over FILLMORE.........18,[illegible]
(No Fremont Electoral ticket run.)
PIERCE over SCOTT in 1852.........[illegible]
Democratic gain.........[illegible]

Florida.

The official returns for Congressmen at the October election give the following results:

GEORGE S. HAWKINS, Dem.........[illegible]
JAMES M. BAKER, American.........[illegible]
HAWKINS' majority.........[illegible]

The Legislature stands thus:

	Dem.	[illegible]
Senate	12	[illegible]
House	30	[illegible]
Joint ballot	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	
Democratic maj.	19	

A United States Senator is to be chosen by this Legislature in place of Mr. MALLORY, Dem., whose term of service expires on the 4th of March next.

SING SING STATE PRISON.—Inspector [illegible] has made the following changes at this Prison during the present month:

Benjamin Leggett, Henry Strain, keepers, removed; Peter B. Lynch, keeper, resigned; [illegible] Hoyt, guard, removed; Bernard Crosby, George Wright, teachers, removed; Miss Mary A. McDonald, assistant matron, suspended.

Keepers Appointed—S. Wallace Van Wart, New-York; Horace B. Sarles, Bedford; T. J. Davis, Albany; N. G. Hobby, Whitlockville.

Guard Appointed—John Rider, Sing Sing.

Teachers Appointed—Rev. Christopher Rutherford, Hempstead, L. I.; David M. Wygant, Sing Sing.

From Rio Janeiro.

ARRIVAL OF THE UNITED STATES FLAG-SHIP SAVANNAH.

The United States flag-ship *Savannah*, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore SAMUEL MERVINE, late Brazil Squadron, G. F. EMMONS, Commander, arrived at this port last evening from Rio Janeiro, which port she left Oct. 13, at which time the city was healthy.

The American Engineers, under Col. GARNETT, were progressing with their surveys for a railroad into the interior of Brazil. The last American arrival was the *Lapwing*, Capt. KELLEY, 50 days from Baltimore with flour. Departure do.—The ship *Rapid*, of New-York, having put back from Cape Horn with loss of several of her crew and been detained about 20 days in port recruiting. The American ship *Clarendon*, 45 days from Talcuahanna, with guano, had put in leaking about a week previous, and was reshipping some of her cargo. The bark *Phantom*, Captain QUIN, had sailed the day previous for Philadelphia.

The United States steamer *Germantown* was at Montevideo by last accounts, where everything was reported quiet; but the people, as usual, looking forward to the next revolution, there always being a party, as in our country, in favor of the next war.

Left an English and French squadron at Rio, where the presence of an American man-of-war is very much needed. So long as our commerce there continues so extensive, likewise in the Rio de la Plata, the continual presence of a man-of-war is of importance; and our countrymen there are anxious that the Government should send out a small steamer suited to river navigation. The English and French have thus been provided for many years.

The following is a list of the *Savannah's* officers. G. F. EMMONS, Commanding; W. E. Leroy, Flag Lieutenant; H. S. Newcomb, 1st Lieut.; A. F. [illegible]ley, 2d Lieut.; Wm. Mitchell, 3d Lieut.; E. H. [illegible], 4th Lieut. and Sailing Master; B. E. Hand, 5th Lieut.; J. P. K. Mygatt, 6th Lieut.; Daniel Egbert, Fleet Surgeon; Chas. Murray, Purser; J. T. Doughty, Captain of Marines; Joseph Stockbridge, Chaplain; Wm. Lowber, Passed Assistant Surgeon; J. P. [illegible], Passed Assistant Surgeon; J. W. Jenkins, Commander's Secretary; J. H. Thatcher, Commander's Clerk; J. Q. Leckron, Purser's Clerk; Robert Whittaker, Boatswain; A. F. Thompson, Gunner; [illegible] Manson, Carpenter; R. T. Van Voorhis, Sailmaker. The crew are all well.

The Cincinnati Society.

The members of this Society dined together at the Astor House on Tuesday evening. It was an appropriate occasion for the festival, being the anniversary of Evacuation Day.

Among the invited guests was the venerable Col. SCOTT, President of the New-Jersey Society. After dinner there were some eloquent addresses.

Among the original members were the Clintons, Hamilton, Schuyler, Varick, Livingston, Nicholas Fish, Willett, and Lewis—illustrious names. The historical associations which cluster around the Cincinnati are of the most impressive character; and we believe that, although the right of membership now extends to the third generation, the spirit of its members is not abated.

The regular toasts of this occasion were as follows:

1. *The Memory of Washington*—His glorious example will stimulate us to preserve inviolate those exalted rights and liberties of human nature for which the patriots of the Revolution fought and bled.

2. *The memory of our deceased brethren of the Cincinnati.*

3. *The Twenty-fifth of November*—The anniversary which commemorates the departure of the enemy from New-York, and the restoration of our citizens to their homes, after the hardship and suffering of the Revolutionary struggle.

4. *The immutable principle established by the founders of our Society, on the 13th of May, 1783*, [illegible] unalterable determination to promote and cherish between the respective States, that union and national honor, so essentially necessary to their happiness and the dignity of the American Empire.

5. *The memory of Gen. Lafayette*—the gallant and accomplished soldier, and the soldier's friend.

6. *The President of the United States.*

7. *The Governor of the State of New-York.*

8. *The Mayor of the City of New-York.*

9. *Our Sister Societies of the Cincinnati of Massachusetts, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and South Carolina.*

10. *The Memory of a Warren and a Marion, of Sumpter and Lincoln, Massachusetts and South Carolina*—They stood side by side in the Revolution—the glories of the past are the bonds of Union.

11. *The Army and Navy of the United States.*

12. *The Judiciary.*

13. *Let the toast be "Dear Woman."*

The regular meeting of the Society is on the [illegible] of July.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

...[illegible] I have expressed the opinion that it [illegible] ...education within the reach of every family in the State.

The following suggestion is somewhat novel:

"In connection with the general subject of education, it has occurred to me that some encouragement should be held out to induce the citizen to supply his family with the means of instructive reading, family books, or libraries. I suggest that such encouragement might arise from exempting family books and libraries in actual use by the owner, from legal process under contracts to be hereafter entered into; and that they should also be exempt from sale by executors and administrators, and that instead they should be delivered over to those to whom they are bequeathed, and in the absence of testamentary disposition, that they be allotted among the family, or next of kin, as in cases of intestacy."

A lengthy discussion of the Slavery question follows, with a recommendation of the reëstablishment of the Slave-trade. We give the Governor the full benefit of his views:

"The outward pressure against the institution of Slavery should prompt us to do all we can to fortify it within. Diffusion is strength—concentration weakness. Our true policy is to diffuse the slave population as much as possible, and thus secure in the whole community the motives of self-interest for its support. I have no doubt of the inherent ability of the institution to maintain itself against all assaults. It is the basis of our political organism, and it would not be difficult to show that the poorest white man among us is directly concerned in its preservation; but the argument of self-interest is easy of comprehension and sure of action. I recommend the passage of a law exempting from sale (under contracts to be hereafter entered into) at least one slave. Such an immunity would stimulate every one to exert himself to possess his family at least of a property in some degree above the casualties of debt. As you multiply the number who acquire the property, so will you widen and deepen the determination to sustain the institution.

The consumption of cotton has steadily increased, and will in a few years, exceed the supply—not from want, on our part, of land on which to grow it, but from want of operators to cultivate it. The demand for the article being greater than the supply, the price must go up, in the absence of all disturbing causes. As long as this continues to be the case, we must prosper; but the certain effect of high prices will be to stimulate the growth of it in foreign countries, and in time to destroy the monopoly which we have so long enjoyed. The possession of this monopoly is the chief element of Southern prosperity, and the dependence of the manufacturing interest on us for a supply of this article will continue to prove to be one of our strongest safeguards. The amount of cotton now grown in the East Indies should open our eyes to our true policy. The idea that African slaves only can successfully grow cotton, is an entire mistake. Under British domination, *free* SLAVES are now producing in the [illegible] than the entire crop of the United States in 1820. From a report of Hon. W. L. MARCY, Secretary of State, in answer to a resolution of Congress, it appears that during the year 185[illegible] the shipments of cotton to Great Britain were, from the United States, in round numbers, 679,000,000 pounds, and from the East Indies, Egypt and Brazil, 200,000,000 pounds. Whenever England and the Continent can procure their supply of the raw material elsewhere than from us, and the cotton States are limited to the home market, then will our doom be sealed. Destroy the value of slave-labor and emancipation follows inevitably. This, England, our commercial rival, clearly sees, and hence her systematic efforts to stimulate the production of cotton in the East. The success which has thus far attended those efforts, will incite her to redouble them. The East Indies abound in fertile land and cheap labor. France, too, is encouraging and stimulating its growth in Algeria, with the like advantages of soil and labor. To maintain our present position we must have cheap labor also. This can be obtained in but one way—by reopening the African Slave-Trade. Until Providence interposes and changes his organism, the African must continue to be a 'hewer of wood and a drawer of water.' It is a diseased sentimentality which starts back at the idea of legalizing the Slave-Trade, and at the same time contemplates without emotion the cruel servitude which capital exacts of labor, all the world over. There was a time when canting philanthropists had instilled into us a belief that Slavery was wrong. Investigation has entirely changed the once common sentiment on this point. The South now believes that a mysterious Providence has brought the two races together on this Continent for wise purposes, and that the existing relation has been mutually beneficial. Southern Slavery has elevated the African to a degree of civilization which the black race has never attained in any other age or country. 'We see it now in its true light, and regard it as the most safe and stable basis for free institutions in the world.' Had the Slave-Trade never been closed, the equilibrium between the North and the South would not have been destroyed. The North has had the Old World from which to draw her supply of labor, and hence the rapid settlement of the Northwest. Since 1808, the South has supplied her own labor, and has necessarily made slower progress in settling up the Southwest. If the trade were open now, I am persuaded that the South would not consent to close it; and this is, perhaps, the best answer to the argument derived from the mere sentiment that is arrayed against the proposition. It is apprehended that the opening of this trade will lessen the value of slaves, and ultimately destroy the institution. It is a sufficient answer to point to the fact that unrestricted immigration has not diminished the value of labor in the Northwestern section of the Confederacy. The cry there is, want of labor, notwithstanding capital has the pauperism of the Old World to press into its grinding service. If we cannot supply the demand for slave labor, then we must expect to be supplied with a species of labor we do not want, and which is, from the very nature of things, antagonistic to our institutions. It is much better that our drays should be driven by slaves—that our factories should be worked by slaves—that our hotels should be served by slaves—that our locomotives should be manned by slaves, than that we should be exposed to the introduction, from any quarter, of a population alien to us by birth, training and education, and which in the process of time, must lead to that conflict between capital and labor, 'which makes it so difficult to maintain free institutions in all wealthy and highly civilized nations where such institutions as ours do not exist.' In all Slaveholding States, true policy dictates that the superior race should direct, and the inferior perform all menial service. Competition between the white and black man for this service, may not disturb Northern sensibility, but it does not exactly suit our latitude. Irrespective, however, of interest, the act of Congress declaring the Slave-trade piracy, is a brand upon us, which I think it important to remove. If the trade be piracy, the slave must be plunder; and no ingenuity can avoid the logical necessity of such a conclusion. My hopes and fortunes are indissolubly associated with this form of society. I feel that I would be wanting in duty, if I did not urge you to withdraw your assent to an act which is itself a direct condemnation of your institutions. But we have interests to enforce a course of self-respect. I believe, as I have already stated, that more slaves are necessary to a continuance of our monopoly in plantation products. I believe that they are necessary to the full development of our whole round of agricultural and mechanical resources; that they are necessary to the restoration of the South to an equality of power in the General Government, perhaps to the very integrity of slave society, disturbed as it has been by the causes which have induced an undue proportion of the ruling race. To us have been committed the fortunes of this peculiar form of society resulting from the union of unequal races. It has vindicated its claim to the approbation of an enlightened humanity. It has civilized and Christianized the African. It has exalted the white race itself to higher hopes and purposes, and it is perhaps of the most sacred obligation that we should give it the means of expansion, and that we should press it forward to a perpetuity of progress."

The resolutions of the Legislature of New-Hampshire in relation to the late acts of violence and bloodshed perpetrated by the Slave Power, in the Territory of Kansas, and at the National Capital are disposed of as follows:

"In the exercise of a discretion which I think rightfully appertains to the Executive Department, I decline to lay these resolutions before your honorable bodies. [illegible] what may be the theory of State [illegible], I will not submit to be made the medium of transmitting from any quarter, an insult to my own State. The Constitution imposes no such duty on the Executive. The usage of the better days of the Republic commands my respect, but it cannot reconcile me to acts of courtesy to those who would glory in seeing the torch applied to our dwellings and the knife to our throats."

CANAL OPENING.—We learn from the Pittsburg Gazette that the lateral canal, connecting those of New-York State with the head waters of the Allegany River, has just been finished to its termination at Olean, on that river, in Cattaraugus County, New-York. From thence it extends to the Genesee Canal, on the Genesee River, in Allegany County, New-York, which work runs north to Rochester, where it commands the trade of Lake Ontario, and connecting with the Erie Canal thus reaches Buffalo. The connection of Pittsburg and Rochester by this route depends on the navigation of the Allegany River. The whole distance to Olean is said to be navigable, being a distance of 240 miles, and for 200 miles it is navigable for small steamboats. If this be so, the opening of this lateral canal connects the water of the Ohio River with Lake Ontario. The people of the Allegany Valley will be very much benefited by the event.

GEORGIA-MADE CATAWBA WINE.—Mr. AXT, of Crawfordsville, Georgia, who is said to be already favorably known in that State as a wine-producer, recently exhibited some specimens of wine made by him from the Catawba grape, which were grown at his place in Georgia during the years 1855 and 1856. There were two samples of the vintage of 1855 and one of 1856, known as dry Catawba. These wines bore the test triumphantly, and were pronounced of good body and fruity taste. The wine of 1855 was considered the best, having improved by time.

NEW-YORK CITY.

[illegible]

Wednesday, by invitation of the Board of Governors, General LA VEGA, late President of Mexico, accompanied by General BLANCO and Captain BORDEN, paid a visit to the institutions on Randall's and Blackwell's Islands. The representatives of the Board that were present consisted of Governors TAYLOR and TIEMANN. Besides these gentlemen, Aldermen and others, to the number of thirty, accompanied the distinguished visitors.

At the conclusion of the repast, which followed the perambulation and inspection of the arrangements at Randall's Island and the Asylum for the Insane, Alderman STEERS proposed the health of the Board of Governors, which gave occasion to Governor TIEMANN, in acknowledging the compliment to welcome the guest of the day, the Ex-President of Mexico, Gen. LA VEGA.

On behalf of the General, Captain BORDEN returned thanks. He regretted that this substitution was necessary, but their visitor was not fluent in the utterance of the English language. He was sure that he was uttering what the General wished him to express, namely, the intense gratification he in common with others had experienced in visiting the noble public institutions of the City, and his warmest wishes for the continued welfare and prosperity of a people that had proved themselves so deserving of the blessings they had won. As to Mexico, she had just now her difficulties. Spain was pressing on her; she needed a protector. Will she (said the speaker) find it with you? Will the United States hold out to her a helping hand, and assist her to carry out the great work of civilization? You have taught your children to adore the name and memory of WASHINGTON, and the Americans are a people that when they have put their hands to the plow do not look back. He hoped America would stretch forth to Mexico the hand of compassion and assist her to recover her liberties and her rights.

The *City Government* being complimented, Alderman STEERS responded. He approved of the wise legislation by which opposing parties were represented in the government and management of these institutions. Their separation worked admirably; he hoped the arrangement would be perpetual. Here young and old were cared for—

"Yes, there was one not an hour old," said a gentleman present. The interruption did not disconcert the Alderman. He merely observed that the child was born under the shelter of a republican institution, [cheers,] and that was worth a life-time of existence under the despotism of a monarchy. The little thing had escaped from close confinement—[laughter]—it had got its liberty and would be taught how to use it.

General BLANCO responded in an animated strain to the compliments of the company. His address was interpreted by Capt. BORDEN. The General thought that only such a country as this could maintain itself in its present position. This proud America which closed its doors against monarchs was undoubtedly the natural ally of Mexico. He hoped the United States would ever be considered her friend.

Many other compliments were exchanged among the parties present. At the conclusion, Gen. LA VEGA (through an interpreter) wished health to the Governors, and expressed in warm terms his admiration of all he had seen.

After speeches by THOS. R. WHITNEY, Alderman STEERS and Dr. JOS. A. SMITH, the party returned to the City.

Dr. Osgood on New-England Imagination.

One of the pleasantest lectures of the season, thus far, was Rev. Dr. OSGOOD's, last evening, on "Imagination in New-England." It was the third of the New-England course, and was delivered to a good house. The lecturer made good his points, which seemed desperate enough when enunciated. His leading thought was that the settlers of New-England at first forswore art and literature because both had so often been summoned to their persecution while in Europe; but God had infinitely better things in store for them than they dreamed of, and so infused into their dryest metaphysics and most exclusive practicalities the truest poetry and the liveliest imagination. He traced the slow development of the imaginative in our rude early literature, and to the surprise of his audience, pointed out JONATHAN EDWARDS and BENJAMIN FRANKLIN as the most effective educators of New-England imagination. The graphic imagery of his sermons, the perpetual combination of logical thought and burning enthusiasm in his writings, he quoted in evidence of the assertion, that EDWARDS was "in his way the DANTE of his time." He read JONATHAN's glowing description, written when he was 20 years old, of SARAH PIERPONT, of New-Haven, who, when 13 years of age, became JONATHAN's wife, and afterwards the mother of his eleven children—claiming that this sturdy logician and delicate metaphysician had no less sentiment than the Italian, but he also had—what few men of so much sentiment have—sense enough to keep it in its own right channel. But FRANKLIN trained the constructive imagination. He was the designer and architect of our industrial life, and more truly than any other one man the Designer of the American Union. He was the terrestrial Newton as EDWARDS was the hyperborean Dante. But before the Revolution the nation went seriously along to the tune of Old Hundred or St. Martin; after that era it marched in livelier spirits to the tune of Yankee Doodle. The lecturer talked of DANIEL WEBSTER and Dr. CHANNING as the types of New-England mind, and from their works showed how perpetual was their tendency to idealize facts. The well-thumbed volumes of New-England history in the District libraries, witness that plain facts when vividly told were as charming to New-England readers as fictions. The most sympathetic expositor of SWEDENBORG's dreamy philosophy and revelations was a New-England lawyer. The greatest living mathematician, (Prof. PEIRCE,) a New-Englander, was a perfect Pythagorean in his poetry of numbers. HORACE GREELEY, the most practical of Editors, is trying all the time to set human life to music. He stands calling off the figures—and the steam-engine and the writing press, the power-loom and reaping machine go dancing down together, at his call,—the electric telegraph keeping time. He touched on the poets,—both who write in verse and in prose,—the EMERSONS, THOREAUS, BRYANTS, and last of all BEN: PERLEY POORE, whose feat was a jocose parody on New-England enterprise, which has so often done its work with inadequate means, on one wheel and with no horse but Shank's mare, yet bringing in its burden in good time amid the shouts of all the people and the military. Dr. OSGOOD concluded by showing one of the old pine-tree shillings and enlarging on its pine tree as a symbol of the New-England mind,—lofty and self-reliant, gushing with adhesive and flaming gums, yielding a sweet and pensive music in its branches, its body strength, and in the full glory of its green foliage when even the oak's leaves have fallen.

Serenade to Mr. Douglas.

Subsequent to the Tammany Hall meeting, on Wednesday night, Captain RYNDERS and some of the leading spirits of the Democratic Party proceeded in procession, with a band of music, to the St. Nicholas Hotel, to serenade Hon. S. A. DOUGLAS. After several patriotic airs by the band, in obedience to protracted calls, Mr. DOUGLAS made his appearance on the balcony, and was received with enthusiastic and prolonged cheers. When the same had subsided, he spoke very briefly as follows:

GENTLEMEN: The election just terminated has been a noble victory of popular sovereignty and the great cardinal principles of the Democratic Party. Had it not been for an imperative engagement which I was not at liberty to break, I should have been with you to-night at Tammany Hall. My heart was with you there, and my joy with you in your victory. A noble battle has been fought, and it has been nobly won. Fellow-citizens, we have succeeded in driving back the mad legions of Abolitionism, though urged on by religious fanaticism; and I trust that you and I will be ready to meet them again, if indeed they shall ever again confront us. There is not the least doubt Black Republicanism, Know-Nothingism, and all the pestilential isms which the Democratic Party had to combat in the late canvass, will gracefully and quietly yield to the victory we have gained.

It is not for us to rejoice over a fallen foe, but it is for us to show that the Democratic Party is now what it has ever been—a Union-loving and Constitution-loving party: that the supremacy of law is its great cardinal principle. Let us express the hope that the rights of the vanquished minority will be regarded by the majority, which will control the incoming Administration. Friends, this is no time for a political speech. I have to thank you sincerely for the honor tendered me on this occasion, and leave you with the confidence that the cause of the Democracy in this great Empire State is safe in your hands.

Mr. DOUGLAS retired amid boisterous cheering.

Hon. MR. CLINGMAN, of North Carolina, and Hon. [illegible] semblage, and the band kept on playing until nearly 2 o'clock.

The Unhorsing of Governor Clark.

A correspondent assures us that Gov. CLARK was not thrown to the ground by the rearing of his horse on Evacuation day, and thereby obliged to repair to his residence to change his dress and proceed to the Park in a close carriage. The moment his Excellency was thrown he was caught by the colored servant of Col. THOMPSON, who sprang to the side of the horse the instant it reared, and alighting on his feet he immediately mounted another one, of which a dozen were proffered him at the instant by his suite. He then continued the review, and on reaching the left of the line, passed around through Fifteenth-street to the right, and in company with Major-General SANFORD and the State and Division staffs, rode at the head of the division down Broadway to the Park, where his Excellency and suite dismounted for the first time. The detention in Fourteenth-street did not exceed one minute. The charger he rode was the spirited and highly-trained prize mare Sultana, and was rendered very restive by the firing of cannon in Union-square.

The Sixth and Eighth avenue Railroads Coming to Broadway.

Ground was broken on Monday for the extension of the track of the Sixth and Eighth avenue Railroads through Vesey-street to Broadway. That this extension will be a great convenience to the public who patronize those lines, there can be no doubt; but the work will not be accomplished without strenuous opposition from the property owners along the line, prominent among whom is Trinity Church Corporation. The permission only of the Street Commissioner for the removal of the sidewalk, of St. Paul's was obtained, whereas Trinity Church insists that its own permit is needed to legalize the undertaking. It is quite probable that the Church Corporation will take measures for testing the question of right. The store-keepers on the north side of Vesey-street, also, object in a peculiarly earnest and emphatic manner against the extension. In one or two cases, it will undoubtedly be difficult, as they claim, it will be, to deliver goods at their doors, but that an injunction can lie against the Railroads in view of these personal inconveniences, is hardly possible. Travel up-town will be facilitated by the new route, and the greatest discomfort experienced by the change will be sustained by the occupants of the stores in the single block in Vesey-street from Broadway to Church.

Another Accident to the Steamer Isaac P. Smith.

An accident, which came very near proving a terrible catastrophe, occurred Wednesday afternoon. The steamer *Isaac P. Smith*, on board of which there was an explosion and loss of life some two months since, was on her regular trip up the Hudson River when she struck either the mast of a sunken vessel, or a broken shad pole, causing an opening through which the water rushed rapidly. Being about opposite to Spuyten Duyvel, she hoped to reach her dock at Yonkers, but not being able to do so she was run aground about half a mile below. Becoming water-logged she had rolled heavily, and was fast settling, so that in opinion of most on board she could not have gone three lengths further, as the water rushing into her furnaces would prevent her progressing, and she must soon have gone down with all on board. A crowd assembling upon the shore, boats were procured, she having none on board, and the passengers were all taken off safely, greatly to their relief, as much consternation had prevailed.

Editorial Change.

Rev. WM. BRADFORD has withdrawn from the *Evangelist*, after fifteen years of editorial labor. His retirement from active participation in newspaper life will be regretted by his numerous friends. To his talent, industry and personal popularity, the *Evangelist owes* much of the large measure of success it has attained. The paper will hereafter be conducted by Rev. Messrs. FIELD & CRAIGHEAD, assisted, as before, by Rev. Drs. ADAMS, SMITH, HATFIELD and others.

Trial Trip of the Steamer Christopher Colon.

This new steamer made her trial trip to West Point on Thursday. She left the pier foot of Ninth-street, at 8 o'clock A. M., with over 100 guests on board, among whom were many ladies; and after a short sail about New-York Bay, she proceeded up the North River 40½ miles, making the trip in three hours and ten minutes. The *Christopher Colon* is 180 feet in length, with 36 feet beam, 9 feet 6 inches hold, and is of 500 tons burden. She has a beautiful engine, with a beam of 44 inches, and 10 feet stroke. Her machinery was made by the Morgan Iron Works Company, and the steamer built by Messrs. SNEDEN & WHITLOCK, much after the style of the Lake steamers. Her after cabin contains ten state-rooms, with sub-cabins, each handsomely fitted up with eight berths for ladies, and on either side of the gangway aft, are staterooms, fitted up for two persons. Forward of the main hatch, there are fourteen other state-rooms, each containing eight berths, and handsomely fitted up. She is owned by the "Navigation Company of the Southern Coast of Cuba." Her agents in this City are Messrs. HARMONY, NEPHEW & Co., and she will run on the Southern coast of Cuba, touching regularly at Batufand, Dayaniquais, Colen, Colona, Pantie, Cartij and Hallen. She will be under the command of Capt. FRANCIS CALVO, but will be taken out by Capt. RAYMOND to Havana.

New Omnibus Route.

A Broadway and Eighth-street omnibus yesterday, just before noon, suddenly turned from Broadway and drove up to the City Hall. This sudden turn from the wonted route gave general surprise to those who witnessed it, especially as the omnibus was nearly full of passengers, including three or four ladies. It turned out that Officer JONES spotted the driver as one who had failed to take out a license to *perform the functions of the position he had assumed*. The Officer took this summary mode of bringing the violator of the law to the Mayor's Office. It was shown that the driver was a temporary substitute, and upon his promise to wind up his career at the end of that trip, he was let go unpunished. The whole affair occupied but two minutes, when the driver resumed his seat and his whip, and in high spirits bore his passengers to their destinations without further interruption.

☞ On Wednesday evening Hope Chapel was well filled with an attentive audience, on the occasion of a lecture before the Young Men's Christian *Association*, by Rev. W. H. MILBURN. The subject was the "Life and Character of AARON BURR." The lecturer reviewed the events in the history of BURR under the several heads: Military, legal, political, and of imputed treason.

☞ Apples are outrageously high in the markets. Major BEN: PERLEY POORE made the fruit so popular that men on small salaries can't get a taste now, and it costs all a poor girl can earn in a day with her needle to get one small dish of apple-sauce.

☞ If some kind of a spring was fastened to the doors of omnibuses, so that they would remain shut without the aid of the driver, the public would not be much displeased, especially upon rainy days.

☞ Don't keep matches near a hot stove-pipe, or you may find your happy home, quiet hearth-stone, virtuous bed and groaning board all tumbled pell-mell into an ash-heap some night.

Another Branch Turned Up.

THOMAS DE BETANCOURT Y AGRAMONTE TO THE PUBLIC WHO, THROUGH THE PRESS, GRIEVOUSLY WOUNDED HIM.

The following unique letter is from Mr. T. D. B. Y A., who flourished at the Tabernacle during the sessions of the Woman's Rights' folks. Our reporter in charity guessed he was crazy, but on this point Mr. T. D. B. Y A. disagrees with him. The style of the letter will command attention—its substance, very likely, would do the same if one could get at it. For convenience of comparison we publish it in close connection with Mr. BRANCH's last.

To the noble people of the sublime, and to a great extent, nearly God-like WASHINGTON; to the great and glorious American people; pure, honest, sincere, determined, and greatly-wronged and calumniated and misrepresented, Americanism cries aloud for attention and justice. THOMAS DE BETANCOURT Y AGRAMONTE, a Spanish French Cuban, American by birth and right:

Out of the bounds of truth, justice, true love, and American revolutionary, constitutional and national sentiments and sober resentment, let not, Oh God of Love! my pen slide; do teach it, guide it and my heart to speak soberly, openly, justly, morally and true-American-like, if it be thy pleasure, Oh Loveliness infinite and sweet! Grant that thy servant may now and forever, eternally, firmly, follow on all American subjects thy guiding spirit. Although my heart were dislodged from out of my body alive by fanatics and traitors, and thrown away to be a prey to wild fowls—that spirit which helped WASHINGTON, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, JACKSON, JEFFERSON, H. CLAY, MADISON, DANIEL WEBSTER, RANDOLPH, JOHN C. CALHOUN and many others, do thou more and more encourage them to continue to watch over their great people, and [illegible] so necessary to carry them through and past the [illegible] will.

And now, American people, I shall first try to do justice to the reporters, ... [illegible] and even anti-Black Republicans, they are, the reporters of the so-called Honest Black Republican Abolition Press of the Empire City, the New-York TIMES excepted, who has not falsified as many of the words and substance of my spoken remarks at the last Woman's Rights Convention in the Tabernacle this season. The New-York *Morning Express*, that noble American paper's rendering of my speech's words and spirit is the nearest to the truth, although, still it would have influenced better, for the sake of truth my peace and quiet, for my credit as a Cuban-American and an honest man, that my speech should have been published word by word as this paper has more or less done, but without omitting what little things it does. Learn, oh good American citizens, all of you, what we have to expect from mean and unjust Black Republican reporters, and I do not exactly know how the New-York *Daily Tribune* is going to maintain and uphold its reputation for honesty and uprightness after this outrageous, un-American calumny and highly criminal conduct against the most sacred laws of Anglo-Saxon American legislation, and against every law divine and human, and among many nations, considered it is a capital crime to steal another man's most sacred and inspired thoughts to distort and pervert them to an enlightened American public deprived of all their American pearls and highly moral diamonds. No, Americans, prepare yourselves early to follow in the Presidential campaign of 1860 the Union-loving National Americans, whether Democrat, Black Republican or anything else. And if Mr. FREMONT by that time has repented of all his political Anti-American sins, and solemnly swears that he is a convert to the true American Democratic principles in the best American sense of the sublime word Democracy, and acknowledges it to be the of God and sovereign nature the only law worthy the people of a WASHINGTON. I guess then we may safely elect him. As to the other dishonest Black Republican reporters, I neither have time to afford for them, neither do I wish thus much to honor them. Let public opinion, that truth-worshiper, scorn and condemn them; and besides, I do not wish to alter my temper, and have an overflow of bile by telling them well-deserved and most killing and mortifying truths to their feelings, and as I only have hatred to the low principles and low passions, and not to the persons that have them, I bid them adieu for the present and exhort them to the cultivation of peace and good will towards men. Let peace, honorable peace, reign among us.

THOMAS DE BETANCOURT Y AGRAMONTE.

New Look of the Original Branch.

To the intelligent and patriotic individual of my Election District, who, out of eighty thousand men, voted, solitary and alone, for my coronation as Mayor of New-York:

MY DEAREST FRIEND:—In my lonely college cloister, I studied mathematics very hard, and closed my eyes to the merry pastimes of early years, to please the father of a numerous flock.

With my graceful flight
To the giddy height

of honorable ambition. And to acquire classic elegance and fervor, I burned costly gallons of the purest spermaceti, in the silent hours of midnight, when a continent of indolence was in the sweet embrace of delightful dreams, with no one by my side to sympathise with my paleness, penury, and weary vision. Such was my sacrifice for intellectual discipline, and a clear and vivid perception of the beautiful, in the fertile fields of language. And although I can truly and modestly proclaim, that I am the proud monarch of forty thousand words, yet, with these vast resources,

"O, I cannot give expression
To my heart's deepest impression,"

for thy constancy in the recent trying contest, when my public existence was suspended

From the invisible shred
Of a subtle spider's web.

From my nomination and its reluctant acceptance, *to the mighty battle's close, I was in the tumultuous* forum, and in ceaseless chase of the illustrious ideas of this romantic and stirring century. But the drama is closed—the curtain is down—the lights are out—my part was a failure—I was severely hissed, and I am still reclining on my couch, and cold and moistened pillow, moaning over the people's rejection of my valuable services as Mayor of the great Commercial Emporium of the Western World. But in my agony, dear friend,

I will cling to thee,
As a steam at sea,

amid the roaring tempest, when the gallant ship, and mariners and my noble comrades have descended to the dismal regions of the whales, leaving me on the frigid bosom of a silver wilderness, clutching the precarious brine. And although my enormous expense for candles and lanterns at my memorable speech on the marble steps of the City Hall has made me an utter wreck,—although the Almshouse pinks of the Council Board will not relent, and return the thousands I kindly loaned them for the voyage of dear little GEORGY MARSELL to Brandon's rosy vales—and although I have no official patronage to bestow on my enthusiastic admirer, yet, it may be a sweet solace for thee to know that, if I had been victorious, I would have crowned thee a Mayor's confidant, with a prodigious salary, thus enshrining thee in my fervent and grateful heart. And to assure thee of my sincerity, and exalted appreciation of thy meritorious worth, and unparalleled fidelity in the darkest night of my dissolving fortunes, I now most solemnly declare before the teeming universe, that thou shalt have the first gilt impression of *The Cheerful Sunlight of my Life*, that emanates from the prolific [illegible], whose early advent in historic libraries, classic [illegible], palace halls, Castilian hands and humble habitations, I shall devote my retirement from the wearing cares of public life.

And now, dear friend,

Come to my abode,
On the Twelfth-street road,

And penetrate the shadows of my solitude, and cheer my pensive meditations with hilarious reflections.

And if thy wife shall launch
A darling o'er the sea,
Please call him STEPHEN BRANCH,
In memory of me.
And if thy boy is very witty,
He may be Mayor of this City,
And if he can squint either way,
Thy son may rule America.

STEPHEN H. BRANCH.

Aged Indigent Females.

The Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females, held their forty-third annual meeting yesterday at the Asylum, No. 190 East Twentieth-street. Upwards of three hundred ladies were present. Rev. Drs. KNOX, VAN ZANDT and CHAMBERS conducted the proceedings.

After prayer by Rev. Dr. KNOX, Dr. CHAMBERS read the annual report. From this document it appears that the family within the Asylum numbers 98 persons, including the matron and necessary aids in the domestic department. This number is conveniently and comfortably accommodated, by giving to the smaller rooms, of which there are 32, one occupant each, and two, with separate beds and furniture to the larger. In some instances, where the need has been urgent, and the applicant approved, a *third* inmate has been placed in the largest chambers.

Nine inmates have died during the past year.

The following is the Treasurer's statement:

The Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females in account with Katharine C. Anderson, Treasurer.

Nov. 1, 1856.—DR.	
To amount paid Purchasing Committee	$6,159 88
To amount paid Out-door Pensioners	1,059 00
To amount paid Clothing Committee	246 47
To amount invested on Bond and Mortgage	5,000 00
To amount paid Repairs	190 69
To amount paid Funeral Expenses	120 00
To amount paid Present to Matron	25 00
To amount paid Painter's Bill	57 00
To amount paid Manager, money advanced by her	2 00
To amount paid Bad Money	10 00
To amount paid Printer's Bill	45 90
To amount paid Insurance	62 50
To amount paid Temporary Interest	2,981 10
Total	$15,972 14

Nov. 1, 1856.—CR.	
By balance from last year's account	$657 07
By interest on mortgages	[illegible] 00
By legacy of Mrs. J. Lindsay, Messrs. Buckley and Lawrence, Ex.	400 00
By interest on the above legacy	5 26
By legacy of Miss E. Chapman, Mr. P. Perit, Ex.	500 00
By legacy of Miss S. Pattie, Mr. W. E. Curtis, Ex.	1,500 00
By legacy of Mr. James McBride, Mr. G. McBride, Ex.	500 00
By legacy of Mr. Samuel Thompson, Messrs. Leveridge and Drake, Ex.	5,000 00
By legacy of Mrs. E. Stilwell, Mr. S. S. Doughty, Ex.	1,000 00
By subscriptions	1,376 60
By donations	330 25
By premiums	500 00
By rents	[illegible]
By board for temporary inmate	20 00
By inmate, for her funeral expenses	25 00
By for funeral of inmate by her sister	[illegible]
By money returned on bills paid	7 87
By money refunded for altered bank note	1 00
By property of inmate, deceased	1 36
By pensioner's money returned	5 00
Total	$15,972 14

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.—Mrs. Anne Innes, first Directress; Mrs. W. B. Astor, second Directress; Mrs. A. T. Anderson, Treasurer; Mrs. S. Van Antwerp, Secretary; Mrs. S. M. Beckley, Register.

MANAGERS.—Mrs. E. Bayle, Mrs. A. G. Phelps, Mrs. H. Gillet, Mrs. E. Goldsmith, Mrs. John D. Campbell, Miss Maynard, Mrs. Robert Lane, Mrs. Rev. Chas. G. Sommers, Mrs. John Lowery, Mrs. Joseph B. Collins, Mrs. Warren Carter, Mrs. Theodore Dwight, Mrs. Ann Child, Mrs. Samuel A. Church, Mrs. E. D. Morgan, Mrs. S. W. Anderson, Miss Gelston, Miss R. G. Brinkerhoff, Miss A. T. Hicks.

MATRON.—Mrs. A. M. Gray.

PHYSICIANS.—Dr. James S. Cooper, Attendant Physician; Dr. W. E. Gibbings, Attendant Physician; Dr. John Watson, Consulting Physician.

An eloquent and impressive address was delivered by Rev. D. VAN ZANDT, on the dependence of Woman under all or any of her various relations, and on her claims to sympathy and protection, especially under the trials and suffering to which the sex is naturally subjected.

Comptroller Flagg and a Confidential [illegible] Judge Edmonds.

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

GENTLEMEN: It appears by the "Legal Record" of the proceedings of the Supreme Court of Tuesday last, that this City is to be deprived of the services of Judge STRONG, in consequence of the non-payment of certain bills which have been rejected by the Comptroller. As the letter of the Judge, which brings the case before the Supreme Court, contains insinuations not warranted by any act of the Comptroller's, I desire to be allowed an opportunity to bring into view what the Judge seems to have omitted. The facts of the case, and the views which have governed the acts of the Comptroller, not only in regard to the per diem allowance to Judges coming from other districts, but also in relation to the [illegible] compensation to Judges of the Supreme Court in this judicial district.

In 1852, the Legislature passed an act authorizing the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York to allow additional compensation to the Judges of the First Judicial District, and also to allow a daily compensation to Judges from other districts who might be called to hold Courts in this district, and to provide the means for these additional charges by a tax on the County of New-York.

Soon after I entered on the duties of Comptroller, in January, 1856, a claim was presented on behalf of Judge EDMONDS for compensation from the County, in addition to the salary paid him from the State Treasury, at a rate of $1,500 per annum, from July, 1852, under a resolution of the Board of Supervisors of December, 1852, which resolutions also provided for paying Judges from other districts at the rate of eight dollars for the service of each day, and eight dollars for each one hundred miles travel.

The reasons for not paying any additional compensation to Judges of the Supreme Court are given in the Comptroller's annual report for 1855, made Feb. 14, 1856, page 14, and are as follows, viz.:

"Although the Legislature has passed an act declaring that the Supervisors may make this allowance, and the Supervisors have passed a resolution according to the law, it seems to me that the Constitution, which I have sworn to support in the discharge of my duty, is paramount authority, and must control my action in this case. Section 7, article 6, of the Constitution, reads as follows:

'The Judges of the Court of Appeals, and Justices of the Supreme Court shall severally receive, at stated times, for their services, a compensation, to be established by law, which shall not be increased or diminished during their continuance in office.'

The Judges of the Supreme Court in the several judicial districts are State Judges, and their compensation is to be fixed by law, and paid from the State Treasury. If the District of New-York requires a greater judicial force than other districts, the Legislature, by section 4 of the same article, has authority to provide for the election of additional Judges, and their salaries must be paid from the State Treasury; but there is no provision in the Constitution to charge any portion of this expense on the Treasury of the County of New-York.

It is said, however, that the section of the Constitution first referred to extends only to an alteration of the salary, so far as the State Treasury is concerned.

This would defeat the intention of the Convention, by increasing the salary during the term, which they intended to prevent, by acting on the Supervisors of New-York, instead of acting on the State Treasury directly.

But there is another and fatal objection to this law. It casts a local burden on the County of New-York for the support of a judiciary system, common to the whole State, and for which the City is taxed with the other parts of the State, and ought not to be separately taxed in addition.

On either of the points above referred to, I feel constrained to say that I consider it my duty to refuse payment under both the resolutions of the Board of Supervisors until the questions are settled by a Court of competent jurisdiction."

After my refusal to pay the claim of Judge EDMONDS, he demanded it of his brother, the Chamberlain of the City, as County Treasurer. He refused to pay without a warrant from the Comptroller.

Now, if the claim of Judge EDMONDS is a legal claim, it can easily be established in the courts; and if his claim is established, then Judge ROOSEVELT and Judge MITCHELL are entitled to additional compensation from the City Treasury, at the rate of $1,500 per annum, from July, 1852, and the estate of Judge EDWARDS, deceased, is entitled to his annual increase to the date of his death.

I consider that the section of the Constitution covers the case of Judge STRONG's additional compensation for his services in court as Judge.

If the claims for these services and the salaries before alluded to are just, why are they not presented in due form to the court, examined and decided? My decision is a mere suspension of the claims; the mandate of the court must be obeyed; and instead of having any objection to this course, I desire it may be adopted, and thus relieve all parties from suspense. It is proper to state that Judge EDWARDS, during his life, and Judges ROOSEVELT and MITCHELL never presented any claim under the resolution of the Board of Supervisors.

Judge STRONG expresses a reluctance to litigate his claim; but he writes a peevish letter, filling it with disparaging insinuations, as unworthy the position of a judge as they are unjust towards me; and he has no objections that these insinuations should be read in court.

In regard to the payment to the judges chosen since the adoption of the law of 1852, adding to the compensation, it will be recollected that in the case of Judge MORRIS vs. the Chamberlain, Judge STRONG himself decided that the judges chosen after the compensation was increased were entitled to the increased pay, and the principles of this decision cover the payment of salaries to the newly elected judges in this District, and the per diem to Judges DEAN and EMOTT, of the Second District, who were also chosen after the passage of the law before referred to. A. C. FLAGG.

Board of County Canvassers.

The Board of County Canvassers met on Thursday, at 12 M.—NATHAN C. ELY, President, in the Chair. The Twenty-second and Thirteenth were canvassed, but the latter under protest.

Mr. BRIGGS, of the Thirteenth Ward, being called upon to canvass, remarked that a short time ago he offered a preamble and resolution, showing the manner in which the late election had been carried on in the Thirteenth Ward. That resolution was laid upon the table, and the Board refused to grant an investigation.

Mr. BRIGGS said he could prove, that as many as from 600 to 700 illegal votes had been cast in the Thirteenth Ward. He said that in 1844 he was a candidate for Alderman of the Thirteenth Ward, and was honestly elected by the votes of freemen, having a small majority. It was so declared by the Inspectors of the Election, and by every one who had seen the returns, but he was defrauded out of his election by the means brought into requisition by several of the *leading friends of his opponent*—whom they elected by about nine majority. He was a candidate for the same office in 1854 and elected. He was again a candidate in 1856, and he believes he has been defrauded out of his election, from the fact that many votes have been polled by persons who are known to be non-residents of the Ward. It was the duty of the County Canvassers to do all in their power to protect the citizen in the right of suffrage.

The Chairman remarked that if Mr. BRIGGS wished to canvass the vote of his Ward under protest, it was his privilege so to do.

Mr. BRIGGS then remarked that he should pursue such a course.

The canvass then proceeded.

Mr. I. O. BARKER offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Board be and hereby is directed to deliver over to the District-Attorney of the City and County of New-York, all and every affidavit that has been presented to and read before this Board, in relation to the manner of conducting the election in the Second and Third Election Districts of the First Ward of the City of New-York, for the purpose of giving information to the District-Attorney in pursuance of the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act respecting Elections other than for Militia and Town Offices," passed April 5, 1842, and as amended in 1847.

On motion of Mr. HERRICK, the Board took a recess for 40 minutes.

After the recess a resolution was adopted that gross frauds had been practiced in the late election, and that in the opinion of this Board the Legislature of this State should by an act provide that all the Inspectors of Election shall hereafter be appointed by the Supreme Court at a General Term.

It was resolved, on motion of Supervisor ELY, that a copy of such resolution be transmitted to the Legislature.

A New Tompkins Market Building.

The Committee on Repairs and Supplies of the Board of Aldermen met yesterday and had under consideration the subject of confirming the contract for building an iron market in the place of the present rat hole called Tompkins Market. The present edifice is in a very dilapidated condition, having been built in 1831. The estimate accepted by the Board of Councilmen for the proposed new building is $158,[illegible]71, and was put in by THOMPSON HEWS. Several parties who had sent in estimates for the building appeared before the Committee and claimed that their bids were at a lower figure than the bid which had been accepted by the Councilmen.

Mr. T. D. BADGER, of the firm of BADGER & Co., said that the only reason alleged for the rejection of his bid was an informality in affixing to their bid the signatures of their firm instead of the signatures of the individual members of the firm. The bid of their firm was $154,997, which was the lowest bid put in. It was decided by the Committee to examine all the plans and specifications submitted, and pronounce upon the award of the contract irrespective of the action of the Board of Councilmen.

☞ A line of stages has been running from Corlears-slip up South-street to Gouverneur-street, and thence through various streets to the Green Point Ferry, foot of Tenth-street. The large shipping houses along South-street, the floating docks, the large iron works, and the ship-yards, are thus brought in direct communication.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 1858, 1412, 1475, 1494, [illegible]

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Nos. [illegible]

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 11, 36, 63, 57, 63, to 65 inclusive.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Nov. [illegible]

[illegible] ... and the evidence for the defence was [illegible] The evidence of the cook, [illegible] casks with fresh water instead of salt.

[illegible] ... character of the present voyage ... [illegible] ... overboard, as he did not know ... and he accordingly tried to do so.

The evidence being all in, the case was submitted to Judge BETTS for his decision.

Chas. Williams, Francis Lagarde, [illegible], and Narciso Marcello, part of the crew of the ship *Calhoun*, were tried to-day, for an attempt to make a revolt. There being no evidence against [illegible] Francis, he was discharged by order of Court, and the others were acquitted by the Jury.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice [illegible].

DECISIONS.

In re Petition of the English Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. James in the City of New-York.—Order for leave to sell the church and lots in Mulberry-street, and to apply the proceeds to the erection of a new church in Fifteenth-street.

In re Petition of Elijah [illegible], &c. to [illegible] assessed to unknown owners.—Order to pay the award for the lots described in the report to the petitioner.

Chapman vs. Chappell.—Petition granted.

Colonel Fremont's California Paper.

From the Boston Advertiser, Nov. 26.

SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT—NOV. TERM, 1856.

Joseph B. Eaton vs. Henry Mellus and al.—The defendants, Mellus & Howard, in payment for certain goods sold them by plaintiff's agent, Capt. William D. Phelps, in California, assigned to the plaintiff in California the following certificate of claim against the United States Government, for the sum of $1,000, signed by Colonel J. C. Fremont and J. K. Wilson:

CIUDAD DE LOS ANGELES, April 15, 1847.—This is to certify that there is now due Messrs. Mellus and Howard the sum of one thousand dollars, for ammunition furnished for the use of California Battalion, United States forces.

$1,000. JOHN K. WILSON, Ord. Officer Cal. Battalion United States forces.

J. C. FREMONT, Lieut. Col. U. S. A., Commanding Cal. Battalion.

This certificate was first presented to the United States Treasury Department, for payment, by the plaintiff, in June, 1849, and payment was refused because the items of ammunition, in payment for which it was given by the Government officers to the defendants, were not presented with it. The plaintiff immediately wrote to the defendants to furnish him with the items, but they were never furnished. The plaintiff again applied to the United States Treasury Department for payment in September, 1852. The answer then given him was, that the claim had been paid to Colonel Fremont for what appeared to be the same claim. On the same day that the defendants received the foregoing certificate from the Government officers, Mellus, one of the defendants, gave to J. K. WILSON, the Government officer, the following bill and receipt, and on the same day drew a draft on that bill, under the receipt of Mellus, the receipt which follows it:

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT [illegible]

TO MELLUS & HOWARD, DR.

[illegible]

To five hundred pounds ([illegible] pounds) of Rifle Powder, at $2 per pound. $1,000. One thousand dollars.

Received of Capt. John K. Wilson, Ord. Officer California Battalion United States forces, the sum of one thousand dollars, in full payment of above account.

HENRY MELLUS.

ANGELES, April 15th, 1847.

Witness, ARCH. GILLESPIE.

Received from Lt. Col. J. C. Fremont, Angeles, April 1847, the above sum of one thousand dollars, with for the above payment being therefore due to him.

JOHN K. WILSON, Ord. Officer [illegible].

By using as a voucher this paper, containing the receipts of Mellus & Wilson, Col. Fremont obtained credit with the United States for [illegible] which credit was allowed him in an account settled with him in September, 1848, and before the plaintiff first applied for payment of the certificate. [illegible] partly paid Col. Fremont before the plaintiff made his application, and had been wholly paid him before the plaintiff made his second. [illegible] claimed to recover in this action of the defendants the $1,000 which the Government had paid Col. Fremont on the foregoing voucher, alleging that the effect of the receipt was such as to justify the Government in paying Col. Fremont the $1,000; that the plaintiff's certificate was thereby rendered valueless, and that as the defendants, by giving the receipt in that form, had enabled Col. Fremont to obtain the money of the Government and destroyed the plaintiff's claim, the defendants must be held liable. [illegible] for plaintiff; R. H. Dana, Jr., for defendants.

BIGELOW, J., delivered the opinion of the full Court, sustaining the action on the ground that, though the plaintiff was a purchaser of the [illegible] act confirming Fremont's acts, yet the defendants were liable because, by giving the receipt in the form they enabled Col. Fremont to obtain the $1,000 from the Government, and thus, by their own act, rendered the certificate they had sold the plaintiff of no value. The evidence did not show any fraud in the transaction, but only carelessness on the part of the defendants; and as the defendants had [illegible] occasioned the plaintiff's loss, the plaintiff was entitled in this action to recover. Verdict to be set aside and the case to be sent to the Jury to ascertain the amount actually paid for the certificate.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge [illegible].

TO WHAT EXTENT A FAMILY LIBRARY IS EXEMPT FROM EXECUTION.

Watson vs. Robinson.—The articles enumerated are either necessary tools or part of the family library which is exempted by the statute, with the exception, however, of the chain which the defendant alleges to be out of his possession, and as to which there is no proof to the contrary; also the drugs, carpets, and five dollars in cash. The five dollars were the earnings of a period within the sixty days allowed to the debtor; the carpets are mortgaged and must be the subject of the Receiver's authority, but the drugs must be delivered up.

The defendant is a surgeon. The medical books and the surgical instruments are, he swears, necessary to the performance of his professional labor and must be regarded as tools and part of the family library. It is true that the statute does not designate of what the family library shall consist, and it may be that books of a miscellaneous but instructive character are contemplated, without reference or regard to the scientific books which may constitute the chief means of the debtor's support. The head of the family whose vocation is one of the learned professions, will be protected to a reasonable extent in the possession of books which are to him necessary for the revelations they contain, and a reasonable amount of miscellaneous matter, as well for his use and the use of his family. This statute is remedial, and should be liberally construed to effect the humane object in view. (Justice Nelson, in Carpenter vs. Warrington, 25 Wend., 370, and see Eastman vs. Caswell, 8th Pr. R., 75.) I think, for the reasons assigned, the books and surgical instruments cannot be taken from the defendant. Morse vs. Keyes, 6 P. R., 18, shows the object of these statutes.

The defendant has a family to support, and this brings him within the provisions of the act of 1842. (Session Laws, p. 193.) The case of Hutchinson vs. Chambers, 11 Leg. Obs. 248, would perhaps justify me in regarding the defendant as a householder, but I do not think it necessary to consider this motion in that aspect. It is enough that the defendant has a family, for which he provides, consisting of two children. It does not affect his exemption right that his children are temporarily absent to be educated. He provides for them, and for that reason the law in its humanity secures to him certain articles which are necessary both for his and their comfort, instruction and support.

Motion denied as to all articles, save drugs, without costs to either party.

Christopher Schneider vs. [illegible] Schneider.—Order of reference to Jonas B. Phillips, Esq.

Charles C. Merchant, &c. vs. Charles Rhodes.—Order of reference to Thomas [illegible], and appointing a receiver of the property, &c., of defendant.

James Lee, &c. vs. [illegible].—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer.

Henry D. Crane vs. John Van Winkle.—Order of reference to John B. Crosby, Esq.

CIRCUIT COURT—BROOKLYN.

Before Judge [illegible].

BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

Margaret Dillon by her Attorney [illegible] vs. James [illegible].—This was an action brought to recover damages to the amount of $5,000, for a breach of marriage contract on the part of defendant. Plaintiff was a servant, residing in the city of Brooklyn, and defendant formed her acquaintance in the Fall of 1854, and on the 18th of November, 1855, solicited her hand in marriage. She consented, and on the 18th of November, 1855, he caused the banns of matrimony to be published in the Church of St. Charles Borromeo, (Catholic,) and on the 2d of December, 1855, in St. James' Church, Jay-street, on which day the ceremony was to have been performed. He refused to enter into the contract, since the commencement of this suit.

No defence was set up, other than the question of damages, which was claimed to be too heavy. The contract and the breach were admitted.

On the part of plaintiff it was shown that she had suffered much both mentally and pecuniarily, by reason of such refusal on the part of defendant to marry her. Proof was introduced that the defendant was worth the sum of $400 in cash, $200 of which was in bank, and he agreed to give the plaintiff to be expended in procuring furniture and household furniture, with which to keep house. She expended $80 of her own money in procuring [illegible]; also a further expense of $100 for [illegible] her wedding outfit. [illegible] Dr. McPhail was called for the plaintiff, and testified that she was for some time incapable of doing any kind of work.

The case was given to the Jury under the charge of the Judge, and a verdict was rendered in favor of plaintiff for $[illegible].

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 28, 1856.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served to City subscribers for ONE SHILLING a week. Single copies [illegible]. Mail subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published [illegible] (Sundays Excepted.) One edition [illegible] and the other at [illegible] o'clock P. M. It is [illegible] by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

THE WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at TWO DOLLARS a year for single Copies. TWENTY-FIVE [illegible] TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

THE TIMES FOR EUROPE is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents.

Terms, invariably cash in advance.
Publication Office No. 138 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.
RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

CAUTION.—We continue to receive notices that persons claiming to be agents for the TIMES receive money from subscribers and give receipts in the name of the Proprietors. We desire to notify the public that we have no traveling agents, and that WE ARE NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY PERSONS REPRESENTING THEMSELVES AS SUCH. Persons desiring to subscribe will remit directly to this office.

Kansas Matters.

Our private reports from Kansas are encouraging. The Government land sales are quietly proceeding at Leavenworth;—the competition for good locations is spirited;—*bona fide* settlers from the North and South are bidding for homes and not for political power; and higher prices are realized than were anticipated.

The political condition of the country is also improving. Marshal DONALDSON's resignation is an excellent symptom;—it shows that he is disgusted with Gov. GEARY, and proves that the Governor is getting the hang of things in the Territory. We have had faith from the outset in his wish to do right,—to render equal and exact justice to all the people who had come to make Kansas their home. He made mistakes at first, and it was scarcely possible he should do otherwise. But he seems resolved now to suppress violence on all sides, and to punish impartially all who outrage the law or interfere with the administration of justice. The main obstacle he now encounters grows out of the dishonest interference of other federal office-holders. The bailing of HAYES, who had been arrested for murder, was felt by the Governor to be a gross and wanton wrong.

President PIERCE owes it to Gov. GEARY, as well as to the people of Kansas, to remove these obstacles to an impartial administration of the law. We are confident that nothing would contribute more toward the pacification of Kansas, and the restoration of public quiet on the subject, than an entire change of the subordinate Federal officeholders in the Territory. The men now there are identified in the public mind with the wrongs that have been committed. Judge LECOMPTE is known to be the holder of large grants from the Territorial Legislature, the value of which depend entirely upon the validity of its laws. He is clearly disqualified, therefore, for pronouncing an impartial judgment in any case in which that issue is involved. We presume that full evidence of these facts, and of others equally conclusive of the unfitness of other Federal office-holders in Kansas for their posts, could easily be procured.

If the President would remove these men, and fill their places with men of character, of known integrity, and not identified in any way with the disturbances of the Territory, confidence would be restored and peace would speedily follow. The settlers would not hesitate to refer all their grievances to the Courts of Law, if those Courts were known to be in honest hands.

Mr. Simms' Lecture—Too Sensitive by Half.

We have already noticed the fact that Mr. SIMMS has abandoned his series of lectures at the North, on the ground that he found "prejudice" prevailing against him in advance. It seems that on the receipt of the letter announcing his purpose, the Troy Association asked a reconsideration of his resolution,—to which he thus rejoins:

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 24, 1856.

T. A. SHELDON, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* I greatly regret that I cannot recall my decision in respect to the lectures. The moment I discovered that my subjects gave provocation only for the *renewal of gross assaults upon my State*, I felt it incumbent on me to withdraw. Described, too, as I have been, as a Southern pauper, seeking cold charity in Northern lecture-rooms, I felt that, even were I to lecture again, I should refuse all compensation. I have appropriated that which has already been paid me here, to public charity. Now, you would not desire to hear me on these terms. Believe me, dear Sir, to regret the necessity before me, as much as any body else. I am probably the only loser—certainly of six months of my precious time.
Very gratefully and respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
W. GILMORE SIMMS.

We have no difficulty in understanding the feeling which prompts Mr. SIMMS to the course he has taken. It is always unpleasant for a sensitive mind, sincere in its own convictions, and disinterestedly zealous in the desire to impress them upon others, to meet cold indifference, and sharp, and not always charitable, criticism. But we think Mr. SIMMS was unreasonable in what were evidently his expectations on this subject. He was abandoning the quiet and peaceful literary field, where he had labored so long and so successfully, and throwing himself boldly and somewhat rashly into the sharpest political contest of the day. No event of the last ten years has roused so deep a feeling throughout the country as the assault of Col. BROOKS upon Senator SUMNER. It involved a sharp, bitter, angry controversy upon political topics and claims between South Carolina and Massachusetts. Mr. SIMMS rushed into the thickest of the fight. He came North avowedly and expressly to urge the rights and claims of the South on Northern ground. It was a bold and manly movement:—but it would have been a wiser one, if it had followed a calm and candid estimate of the cost. Mr. SIMMS ought to have foreseen that he was not likely to meet enthusiasm, eager crowds and great applause. And his failure to find such a reception ought not to have elicited complaint,—which in his case looks a little unmanly.

Mr. SIMMS now gives as an additional reason for abandoning his lectures, that they give provocation for the "renewal of gross assaults upon his State." In other words, he finds his claims on behalf of his State controverted. That's the whole of it. Didn't he expect this? Was not the question which he came to argue an open one? If not, why should he discuss it? And if it was, why should he complain of those who take the other side? If he has been rudely treated in the debate, he has a right to protest:—but we do not think this has been the case.

As to the notion that he is bound to resent, as a personal insult, assaults upon South Carolina, it seems to us absurd. It certainly is not pleasant for any man to hear the merits of his own State disparaged. But to convert such attacks into grounds of personal quarrel, is Quixotic. How long is it since men in the South gave up the habit of sneering at Massachusetts, or Connecticut? There is scarcely an epithet of reproach in the political vocabulary that has not been heaped, from time immemorial, upon both these States. Yet who in either, or elsewhere, ever dreamed of making such attacks personal matters and showing personal resentment accordingly?

We are sorry Mr. SIMMS has found anything unpleasant in his visit North. But we still more regret that he should have been so easily discouraged, and induced upon grounds which seem to us so insufficient, to abandon the engagements on which he had entered. His cause looks a little as if he were seeking grounds of complaint, and as if his desire for martyrdom were greater than his desire to enlighten the people of the Northern States upon the character and history of his own.

Have we a Granville Whyte among us?

There are persons now living, doubtless, who remember what an excitement was created among our best society, some years ago, by the question which stared everybody in the face, "Have we a Bourbon among us?" A similar excitement now exists in reference to the presence among us of the honorable Mrs. GRANVILLE WHYTE, of which we gave some account yesterday. In the case of the Bourbon, the question was very easily disposed of by a popular clergyman, who caught a half-breed Indian, and having dressed him in a suit of ecclesiastical cut and color, exclaimed "behold the man." All New-York then hastened to pay their court to the stray Bourbon, though there were not wanting, at that time, irreverent persons who said he was bogus. The excitement about the mysterious personage now among us is at fever heat. We have received two letters to-day informing us that there is an Irish nobleman whose family name is WHITE, and whose title is Earl of BANTRY. We are grateful for the information; but, as the Honorable Mrs. GRANVILLE WHYTE spells her name with the aristocratic Y, and makes no pretensions to a relationship to the Earl of BANTRY, we do not see what that has to do with the case. Another authority states that the Honorable Mrs. WHYTE came to this City two years ago as a steerage passenger from Liverpool, and has been employed since as a governess in a Mexican family on Long Island; while another states that she is the widow of a brother of the Earl of GRANVILLE, who was killed by a fall from his horse in the Crimea, last year, and who changed his name, or rather assumed that of WHYTE to obtain possession of an estate. There are two sides to this important question, the literary and the social. ELEAZAR WILLIAMS was nothing but a Bourbon, but Mrs. WHYTE is an Honorable and an authoress; so, while one set of anxious inquirers are seeking to know whether she is allied to the British peerage, another are striving to ascertain whether or not she wrote *John Halifax* and *The Ogilvies*. On this latter point it is supposed to be conclusive that she has been spending some days with Mr. WILLIS at Idlewild; but the opposite party still maintain that Miss DINAH, not ELIZA MULOCK, is the authoress of those works. As to the residence of Miss MULOCK the authorities are at variance, some locating her in Dublin, others in Edinburg, and some again in a cottage near London. The affair is still involved in deep mystery; society takes it to heart; the object of so much solicitude and curiosity remains mum; and, we hope, enjoys the tumult which she has occasioned. People of distinction who may visit our happy shores hereafter, from Europe, would do well to bring with them some positive evidence of their identity; for, as things now go, such are the doubts raised in respect to the genuineness of foreign titles, that none but the Counts who cross the Atlantic as the husbands of prima donnas are accepted as real noblemen, without some stronger evidence, than their own assertions, of their aristocratic pretensions.

But, as to the authorship of *John Halifax* the following letter seems to be pretty conclusive:

No. 132 NASSAU-STREET, New-York, Nov. 17, 1856.
To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: Having seen, in to-day's TIMES, an account of the assumption, by a lady now in this City, of the authorship of *John Halifax, Gentleman*, I take pleasure in laying before you the following facts, all of which can easily be proved by parties to be named:

The novel in question, together with *Agatha's Husband*, *Olive*, *The Ogilvies*, and *The Head of the Family*, were written by Miss MULOCK, daughter of Rev. THOMAS MULOCK, an Irish clergyman of the established Church, himself having some literary eminence, principally as a pamphleteer, and now residing in London, with his family. The lady is also niece of WILLIAM MULOCK, Esq., formerly a well-known counselor at law of this City, now deceased, and whose family still reside here.

The family of the MULOCKS is one of great distinction and antiquity. The grandfather of the present THOMAS MULOCK, also named THOMAS, was a member of the celebrated *St. Patrick's Society*, of which CURRAN was Prior in 1779.

I mention these particulars simply to show the foundation upon which the above statements rest, and how easy will be the task of substantiating them.
J. W. MORRIS.

A VOTE MISSING, AND UNACCOUNTED FOR.—It deserves notice that, while the vote of the Northern States in the late election was very much larger than usual, that of the South was below the average of preceding State elections. North Carolina, for instance, polled 17,000 votes less on the Presidential issue, than in the Gubernatorial canvass last August. The returns, as far as received, from Kentucky, seem to show that thousands who turned out three months ago, to cast their ballots for a Supreme Court Judge, stayed at home when a President was to be chosen. It is not, of course, to be supposed that a general lack of interest in the more recent issue accounts for this remarkable inaction. And we know that no canvass, Presidential or local, was ever conducted with greater excitement, or more inflammatory appeals to Southern prejudice, showing the absolute necessity of a display of Southern strength, and stimulating every laggard into the active arena of politics. How does it happen, then, that more than a hundred thousand people chose, in this instance, to refrain from voting, who have hitherto taken the field upon questions of very little comparative importance?

One reason exists in the fact, that the only two candidates presented at the South occupied essentially the same ground, and offered the same personal recommendations. The Press represented Messrs. BUCHANAN and FILLMORE as equally devoted to Southern interests—equally reliable on the question of Slavery—both pledged to non-interference with the designs of the slaveholders upon Kansas. Upon other questions there were no differences worth mentioning. Mr. FILLMORE had, while President, repressed the fillibusters; and Mr. BUCHANAN had, while Minister, signed the Ostend Protocol—so that the latter had the advantage of a bad reputation in that single particular. Otherwise they were peers—peers in capacity, reliability, policy. Thousands, therefore, viewed the choice as perfectly indifferent, and adhered to their farms, merchandise, and negroes, quite assured that the south side of the Union was safe, whichsoever of the twain might be chosen.

Another reason, we suspect, is one not correctly recognized by the Southern politician. Among those non-voting thousands, many, we must believe, withheld their votes, because sympathizing with a cause for which it was not allowed them to cast their suffrages. There is the best evidence that a large body of the Southern population disapproves of the disturbance of the Missouri Compromise, and would not willingly perform any act or give a vote implying approval of that unhappy mistake. To vote for Mr. BUCHANAN was to endorse, to vote for Mr. FILLMORE was to acquiesce in, that bad measure. Hence they could not vote at all. There was also a large number of others—who knows but a majority of those who did not exercise the franchise?—whose whole souls were interested in the success of FREMONT and freedom. The CLAYS and HEDRICKS of the South are not without multitudinous admirers and sympathizers. If in Maryland, Kentucky, and Delaware, where Republican electoral tickets afforded the secret friends of Free-Soil an opportunity to express their preference, thousands did vote for FREMONT, we are obliged to believe that similar thousands existed in other Slave States, who, lacking the opportunity, voted for nobody. Were National Conventions to nominate general electoral tickets, instead of Presidents; and were the people to vote upon them directly regardless of State boundaries, a popular majority electing, this latent vote would be brought out to the overthrow of the party now habitually secure of success.

KOSSUTH LECTURING.—The article which we copied yesterday from the London *Times*, upon KOSSUTH's speech at Manchester, was calculated to give the impression that he was renewing his attempt at political agitation. This is a mistake. While his desires for the redemption of his country and of the continent of Europe from oppression are undoubtedly as strong as ever, we have no reason to think that he expects any immediate movement, or that he proposes at present to take any further part personally in the politics of the day.

M. KOSSUTH is simply lecturing for the support of himself and his family. The money he raised in this country was sacredly devoted to the organization of a movement which proved fruitless for a new revolution in Hungary, and not a dollar of it was ever applied to his personal or domestic wants. The small remnant which he saved from the wreck of his private fortune, was soon exhausted, and he was thrown entirely upon his own resources for a livelihood. Fortunately he had been all his life a working man, and found no difficulty in renewing his labor. After a brief connection with the press, he decided upon accepting some of the many invitations to lecture which constantly reached him. He made a lecturing tour last season through Scotland, which yielded him over £3,000;—and during the present Summer he received over *eighty* invitations to lecture in various parts of Great Britain during the coming Winter. It was in commencing the fulfillment of these engagements that his address at Manchester was delivered.

KOSSUTH's eloquence, of thought and of speech, would of itself suffice to make him anywhere one of the most popular and successful of lecturers. If he should ever visit this country in such a capacity, he could not fail to be eminently successful.

A REGULAR IRISH REBELLION.—The whole Irish (cis-Atlantic) race is flying to arms. The blood of the O'Dowdys and the O'Mulligans is up. The soul of the Celt is roused and eager for revenge. The TIMES' squib about Irish servant-girls has stirred the heart of Irish-dom to its profoundest depths. Scores of epistolary fulminations, from the "illigant bould boys" who espouse the battle of the Bridgets, lumber our waste basket. Our old friend of the *Irish American* was first in the field with his proclamation,—but that thrice valiant hero, his brother of the *Irish News*, THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, lags not far behind, and makes up in fury what he lacks in time. He wields adjectives and epithets as ferociously as he wielded his pike at that famous Irish battle—we forget the name of it—where he delivered his country from the Saxon tyrant, and bound his victorious brow with wreaths which not even his flight from Australia has availed to wither. "Mean," "cowardly," "neither high-minded nor gentlemanly,"—are some of the sweet phrases he scatters behind him,—while he talks, meanwhile, lamentingly about "irresponsibility," and mourns over the days, departed long ago, when he could, at discretion, fight without breaking the law, or run away without breaking his parole. Poor man. Perhaps he may feel better when he gets over his passion; we hope he will have nothing worse to reflect upon than the consciousness of having made an ass of himself.

DISEASED SENTIMENTALITY.—This is the term which the Governor of South Carolina, an extract from whose annual message we publish this morning, applies to those who object to the reopening of the African Slave-Trade, and he confesses that there was a time when "canting philanthropy had instilled into us a belief that Slavery was wrong." But they have got over all that, and now believe just the contrary. Governor ADAMS is thoroughly in earnest in recommending the reopening of the traffic which Congress has once declared to be piracy. The Governor advocates the measure on two distinct grounds, first as a means of increasing the political power of the South, and secondly as the only resource left to the South by which it can so cheapen labor as to enable them to compete with other, cotton-growing countries, and preserve the monopoly which they now enjoy of furnishing the manufacturers of Europe with their raw material. As a further inducement for every white person in the State to become a slaveholder, and thus extend the power of the oligarchy, he proposes that one slave shall be exempt from attachment for debt. If the people of South Carolina are not thoroughly demoralized, it will not be the fault of Governor ADAMS. He is doing all he can to teach them the art of avoiding the payment of their debts, and endeavoring to persuade them to become pirates. The South Carolina papers commend the message highly, and the legislature manifested great satisfaction with its sentiments.

EGYPTIAN DARKNESS.—The Southern lobe or extremity of Illinois dips way down and is immersed in the Slave States, so that it may be described as thoroughly saturated with the essential extract of Slavery. Wedged in between the worst end of Kentucky and the better side of Missouri, the spirit of liberty seems to have been squeezed out of it, and along with it all the enlightenment, education, independence, and prosperity characteristic of free society. The official returns of the recent election afford striking evidence of this. The fifteen southernmost counties are thus reported:

Fremont.	Buchanan.	Fillmore.
219	18,140	4,315

In other words, where one man voted for FREMONT and freedom, eighty voted the other way. Johnson County, where there were but two Republicans in a voting population of 1,218, is certainly the banner county of the Buchanan Democracy.

Recurring to the census of 1850 for some further light on this dark region—they call it Egypt out West—we discover that in the fifteen counties it embraces, the proportion of adults unable to read and write is even lower than in the Slave States. One in every ten of adult whites is the proportion at the South. In "Egypt" it is one in eight. Contrasted with Massachusetts, where it is but one in thirty-five, we get a fair measure of the gloom hanging over that beclouded and most Democratic of communities. In fact, if the Connecticut law requiring ability to read as a qualification for voting were extended to Illinois, one-half the electors of Egypt would be disfranchised.

BULLY BROOKS' ULTIMATUM.—The Chevalier BROOKS recently delivered a speech to his constituents at Laurens, in which he stated that though he thought Mr. BUCHANAN "sound on the Slavery question," he did not hope anything from his Administration for the South. He stated that the only conditions upon which he would agree to a compromise, were:

"That each State shall be permitted to collect its proportionate share of the public revenue under its own laws, and by its own officers. *Secondly*, that the Representation of each State in the Federal Legislature shall be based upon the *entire* population: so that every slave shall count one, instead of, as now, five slaves counting only three. *Thirdly*, that the offices of President and Vice-President shall be filled, one from the Northern, and the other from the Southern States, and that no bill shall become a law without the concurrent signatures of both."

This is the Colonel's platform. The man's head has evidently been turned by the complimentary canes which his admiring constituents presented to him.

MR. BUCHANAN AND THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.—MR. BUCHANAN's California letter on the subject of the Pacific Railroad, has already begun to brew trouble at the South, and the Charleston *Standard* says, in reference to the remarks in a recent dispatch of our Washington correspondent in reference to this matter:

"We would hesitate to counsel a course so revolutionary as that of withholding from Mr. BUCHANAN the electoral vote, but it is a subject worthy of serious consideration, whether we should yet go on and inaugurate a President, one of the very first measures of whose Administration will be that which of all others will be most to the hand of the Black Republican Party: consolidation is the end they aim at, and no measure, not even the admission of Kansas as a Free State, will lead so directly to such a consummation."

GYMNASTICS FOR IDIOTS.—The Ten Governors have humanely determined to afford systematic opportunities for the idiotic children on Randall's Island to take gymnastic exercise. It is most commendable in the Ten Governors, and we only regret that they have not the power to compel a vast number of Young New-York who are so idiotic as not to know that daily exercise is necessary for their health, to go through a proper course of gymnastics also.

A REMARKABLE FUSION.—The Boston *Daily Chronicle*, which was established as the organ of the Rum interest in Massachusetts, and the Boston *Daily Telegraph*, which was established to advocate the Maine Law, are about to fuse and become one paper as the advocate of Republicanism.

An Executive Mansion.

THE GOVERNOR ELECT.—Gov. KING was in town yesterday. The *Journal* understands that he has taken as his residence from the first of January, the Mansion in Broadway, near the Manor House, built for and formerly occupied by Gen. STEPHEN VAN RENSSELAER. The residence is almost out of the city, and is altogether an undesirable Executive Mansion.—*Albany Atlas and Argus.*

Perhaps the *Atlas and Argus* will be good enough to urge the erection by the State of a suitable and "desirable" Executive Mansion. New-York is one of the few States that require their Chief Magistrates to go house-hunting as first and foremost among the duties of the office. That Gov. KING could hire *any* house in Albany was, as it always is in similar cases, a mere accident. It is a disgrace to the State that she has never built an Executive Mansion.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

The Republicans of Indianapolis, on Saturday, carried their whole municipal ticket, very much to the surprise of the Buchanites.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* gives the names of a number of Buchanan papers in the State, who, following the one given them by the triangle at Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, declare against holding a State Convention on the 8th of January to make State nominations.

The Charter Election in Hartford on Monday resulted in the choice of the entire Fremont ticket. The vote on the Town Clerk was: FRANCIS, 1,934; FITCH, 1,582; majority for FRANCIS, 352.

The venerable ASAHEL BUELL, of Groton, N. H., nearly 95 years of age, a soldier of the Revolution, and a Whig of the old school, went a mile and a half to deposit his vote for FREMONT.

The Newark *Mercury* says: "Some time since one of our large manufacturers, having taken a decided stand in favor of Republicanism, lost a Southern customer who had dealt with him for a considerable period. This blow, however, did not in the least alarm him, and he went upon his way apparently totally unconcerned. A few days since, much to his surprise, he received an order from one of the most eminent men in the country, for various goods in his line of business—which of course he has filled."

SUPREME COURT.—We are requested to state that, in consequence of the illness of Judge WATSON, the December General Term of the Supreme Court will not be held. No General Term business in this District can be done before the March Term.—*Albany Journal.*

[illegible]

Glaucus Going Down.

A few gentlemen were invited to witness the operation of the *Nautilus*, at the Navy-Yard, yesterday. The schooner bearing the engine and "fixings" that work the submarine marvel was moored alongside of the Government bulk-head, and the *Nautilus* floated a short distance out. In parties of five and six, all who were at all anxious to enjoy the unique pleasure that old Glaucus felt when he had tasted the sea-grass and walked among the fishes, were locked up in this iron vessel and sent to the bottom.

The Nautilus is a curious machine, which has been so often described in our columns that we need not say a word about it. But the sensations one experiences in descending with it through the sea we have never adequately described, and cannot now.

From the boat you tread upon a great iron pot that floats with its upper surface a foot or so above the surface, and gathering your overcoat about your legs, you descend easily enough if a small man, but awkwardly enough if a hooped lady or a fat Alderman, into a hole in its centre. By an iron ladder you reach the floor of the interior, and marvel to find a room large enough to accommodate a quiet tea party, well lighted by means of scores of dead-lights, but not a model in the matter of ventilation. The undertaker puts down the heavy cover and with an immense wrench screws it down,—through the dead-lights you see him strain at his task as if his life depended on making your metallic coffin water-tight. Then you hear a bubbling outside, caused, they tell you, by letting in the water to the compartments for the sake of sinking you. You enjoy the *globus hystericus* in your throat—peculiarly a woman's right, though it is among the supermarines. Suddenly the engineer opens a valve, and you hear a whizzing like forty steam-pipes blowing off directly into each ear. It is not all a fancy either, for your chance is one in six (or eight, if that is the number of your company) that within three inches of your ear is the valve through which the steam-engine above is pumping down the air for your consumption while submerged. They told you that you would feel a slight sensation of heaviness about the head—but you are inexpressibly wretched with the very earache that kept you awake—twenty years ago, when you had measles. You forget everything else in your lively remembrance of onion poultices, tobacco smoke blown through the stem of the short black pipe—steaming herbs and condoling friends who keep wishing that it were the toothache, so that you might have it out. You twist and crouch in your agony, turning your ears each new way vainly, hoping that the stream of air may come a little less thunderingly, but every square inch of your prison seems now to be an open valve, and the air rushes out like a rod of metal. You feel the pulses beat in your very brain—pulses that were always private before; abscesses have gathered you know in both ears, and you stir slowly lest the drum should break, and you go around always afterwards with a trumpet like HARRIET MARTINEAU. No more music, no more prattling from the baby listening to the voice of friends, deaf for life! That head devil, who was the engineer, lets up with his fiendish valve and suddenly the thunder is hushed. Your ears ache on at a roaring pace, but you rather enjoy it now, knowing the cause and how soon it will be over. "Don't think about your ears," advises the engineer—"keep breathing—keep your tongues moving." So all take long breaths—heavens! how long our lungs are, one would think they were bifurcated and a lobe ran down each leg to the knee at least—and all talk, but it is like dead men talking together. The voices hit and crowd each other and get mixed. They are only the husks of the breaths expired. It is quite warm, though in the land of the living it was raw and cold. You look out of the dead-lights, but don't see any mermen,—only the stupid fishes with staring eyes rubbing their noses on the other side of the glass you are touching. It is light enough to read down here, though there is thirty feet of salt water overhead. They lift up the trap-door, and you rake out from the muddy bottom a clam-shell as a memento of the spot where you were drowned alive.

The engineer reaches over your head and turns another valve, and you hear the water boiling up around you—you are rushing up yourself—are somewhat giddy—feel as you did when you took a mug of [illegible] that the great bomb-shell you inhabit is above the surface again. But your torture is not quite ended. A new stop-cock is turned for the compressed air to escape with a whiz, and you are damp with the thick vapor that it creates.

The engineer makes the sign through the dead-light nearest him and screams it through the air-tube, and the undertaker is heard again with his wrench overhead. The moment he lifts the lid the abscesses in our ears break and you climb up to the old world again, wondering whether any new continent has emerged since you went down, and whether it is the same old century as then.

It was WM. G. HACKSTIFF who invited us to this submarine entertainment.

We are very much obliged for the experience he has furnished us, though the bells of a dozen Cathedrals are still ringing in our ears.

When the experiment was over—it had been every way a successful one—each man went home, where sensible people always go, and sat down to a bounteous supper—for what is any exhibition without a banquet? The roast pig was deliciously tender—the applesauce unmatched. The coffee was the pure mocha, with just a dash of chicory to make it look strong, and only peas enough to enable the grocer to sell it at the highest retail price and make a jolly profit. The mince pie was such as we read of—not more than half the plums being cranberries. When the cloth was removed and the knittingwork and nuts brought on, the roast-pig end of the table proposed long life and sound lungs to those that go to the bottom in submarine machines. The tea-tray end responded eloquently, with the sentiment that they are fools who go down before their time and submit to have condensed air pumped into their ears before their veins are injected with the dissector's blue wax. Dr. BROWN, cigar smidt of Paris, suggested the use of cotton wet with glycerine, for the ears of such as survive, and proposed—The Press. The Press was modestly hemming and hawing out a response, when Young America, from his high chair, grew political, and brought down the house with his eloquent demand for free sugar. At an early hour every man got to bed satisfied with the generous hospitality of his host.

☞ The annual exhibition of the Sabbath School of the Laight-street Baptist Church took place last evening. The attendance was very numerous. The programme embraced *thirty-one* songs, duets and recitations by the little people. Prayer was offered by the Pastor, Rev. H. K. GREENE, and one of the children delivered a brief opening address, which was followed by the recitation of the "Burial of Sir John Moore." Next, the song of the "Red, White and Blue," was sung by a smart representative of Young America, and another recited the "Pilgrim Fathers." The evening passed off very pleasantly.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

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AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—The Week's Markets fully reported—Winter Protection of Raspberries—Winter Care of Manure—Wintering Cabbages—Curing Hams—Raising Lopped Horns—Nebraska Crops.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

Two Copies, one year, [illegible]
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Payment in all cases is required invariably in advance; and no papers will ever be sent until the receipt of the money.

All letters inclosing money, or on business of any kind with the office, to be addressed to the Publishers.
RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.,
No. 138 Nassau-st., New-York.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—STEPHEN BRUSH has this day associated WALTER F. BRUSH, Jr., with himself, under the firm of BRUSH & CO., for the purpose of continuing the Provision Business on Commission and on their own account, at No. [illegible] Broadway, in this City.
New-York, Nov. 1, 1856.

OWNERS OF HORSES WILL FIND [illegible] Liniment in pint bottles, at [illegible] cents, superior to anything else for curing colic, [illegible] &c. Sold by all the storekeepers and druggists. Depot No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

HERRING'S LAST TRIUMPH!
THE FOLLOWING ADDS ONE MORE TO THE testimonials to the [illegible]
[illegible]
New-York, Saturday, Nov. 22, 1856.
MESSRS. S. C. HERRING & CO: *Gents:* My store, No. 26 Cortlandt-st., was destroyed last evening by fire. My books, bonds, notes, and other valuable papers were preserved in a safe I purchased of you about two years since, after lying in the burning ruins twenty hours. I find my coupon bonds, money and other valuable papers as perfect as when put in the safe, having no smell nor signs of fire on them.
Please send me another of your Improved Patent Champion Safes as soon as convenient. E. H. HERRICK.

GREAT FIRE IN PEARL-STREET.
New-York, Saturday, Nov. 22, 1856.
S. C. HERRING & CO: *Gents:* Our store, No. [illegible] Pearl-street, was destroyed last night by fire, and it is cause of congratulation to us to be able to assure you that our books and papers, and some money in bank bills, were preserved entire, in a safe bought of you, six years since. We esteem it our duty, as it is a pleasure, to add our testimony in favor of your safes, and request you to send us immediately one of your Improved Patent Champion Safes, one size larger than our old one.
Yours, respectfully, O'SULLIVAN & FAY.

From the Daily Standard, Syracuse, Nov. [illegible], 1856.
HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE.
One of Herring's Fire Proof Safes, sold by D. S. & S. P. Geer, of this City, passed through the ordeal of a recent fire in the First Ward of this city, and its contents came out in excellent order, as the following certificate triumphantly proves:
SALINA, Thursday, Nov. [illegible], 1856.
Messrs. D. S. & S. P. GEER, Agents, &c.—To all whom it may concern:
This is to certify that the safe of [illegible] which was bought of you Oct. [illegible], was burned at the great fire which occurred here on the morning of the [illegible], and that the safe underwent [illegible] the most intense heat, and was not moved until the afternoon of the 12th, having remained in the fire [illegible] hours, and brought out the contents in a good state of preservation; and the paper on which this is written was part of the contents of said safe.
Purchasers are invited to call upon the subscribers, examine and compare the HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION with Wilder's and other patented Safes for sale.
SILAS C. HERRING & CO.,
Green Block, corner Water and Pine sts., and No. 5 Murray-st., one door from Broadway.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—With Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853, and are the only American Safes that were awarded medals at the London World's Fair. These Safes are now admitted to be superior to any ever offered the public, and the subscribers challenge the world to produce an instance of these Safes failing to preserve their contents [illegible]
The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell Herring's Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks.
S. C. HERRING & CO., Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and [illegible] Murray-st., New-York.

HERRING'S SAFES.
THE FOLLOWING ADDS ONE MORE TESTImonial of the fire-proof quality of the Safes made and furnished to the public by the Subscribers. The Safe (before noticed) which preserved the books, papers, &c., (on the night of [illegible]) belonging to Messrs. Thompson & Hunter, [illegible] was purchased of the Subscribers, [illegible], after one of Stearns & Marvin's (Wilder's Patent), was taken in part payment; Safes of the above description can be had at reduced price, since the improvement upon all improved Safes has been invented and patented, known as HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION, which can only be had of the Subscribers and their authorized Agents.
SILAS C. HERRING & CO.,
Corner Water and Pine sts., and No. 5 Murray-st.

SEWING MACHINES—TO THE PUBLIC—THE undersigned hereby give notice that all suits and controversies in relation to the infringement of patents upon sewing machines, between the WHEELER & WILSON Manufacturing Company, I. M. SINGER & Co., and the GROVER & BAKER Sewing Machine Company, have been amicably arranged and settled.
WHEELER & WILSON, Manuf. Co.
I. M. SINGER & Co.
GROVER & BAKER, S. M. Co.
New-York, Friday, Nov. [illegible], 1856.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW SHADES AT WHOLESALE.
KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway, and No. 54 Reade-st., have a full and choice stock of BROCATELS, SATIN DE LAINES, WORSTED DAMASKS, LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS, CORNICES, [illegible] &c., which are offered at the lowest prices.
WINDOW SHADES.—Our stock of WINDOW SHADES is the largest in New-York, and our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to offer these goods less than any other houses. We invite the attention of close buyers.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—THE EXCITEment of elections having ceased, we invite the attention of all judicious and money-making persons to our improved extra-rapid Sewing Machines. Lost time while attending to political matters, and loss of office, or the failure to obtain office, may speedily be made up by the use of a Sewing Machine. We say to every mechanic in whose trade a Sewing Machine can be employed, that a loss of $1,000 a year is suffered by going without one.
I. M. SINGER, & CO., No. [illegible] Broadway.

ANDERSON IN THE BOWERY!—IMMENSE EXcitement!! Great Attraction!!—Arrival of the packets and steamers have replenished Anderson's great carpet establishment with the most elegant and choice new styles of velvets, tapestry and Brussels carpets, rugs, mats, &c. Offered at greatly reduced prices.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

RAILROAD IRON.
A CARGO OF 500 TONS, ERIE PATTERN, afloat, for sale by
THEODORE DEHON,
No. 19 Wall-st.,
Near Broadway.

CURTAIN MATERIALS
At great bargains, at the One-Price Carpet Store of
YOUNG & JAYNE,
No. 364 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st.

MME. DEMOREST'S PATTERN EMPORIUM, NO. 375 BROADWAY.—New and elegant designs for Cloaks, Sleeves and Basque Waists, just received.
The first premium (a certified silver medal) was again awarded to Mme. DEMOREST, for the best system of dress-cutting, at the Crystal Palace.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house, and excel all others. They are celebrated all over the known world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, the Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

JET BRACELETS ARE SOLD AT ROGERS' BAZAAR.—Jet Brooches are sold at Rogers' Bazaar.
Jet Ornaments are sold at Rogers' Bazaar.
Jet Goods of every variety are sold at Rogers' Bazaar of Fancy Goods and Toys, No. 449 Broadway.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes and patent powder-proof defiance locks and cross-bars. Depot No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

LADIES ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO call at LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.'S, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, and examine a splendid assortment of Fancy Goods from Japan, now on exhibition, and to be sold by auction on Friday, Nov. 28.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—THE GREAT SALE OF Japanese Fancy Goods, THIS MORNING, 10½ o'clock, at LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.'S, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway.

MAGNIFICENT HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—AT AUCtion, THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO., Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, of Japanese Fancy Goods.

FANCY GOODS DEALERS—CAN HAVE AN OPportunity, THIS MORNING, of buying a splendid assortment of Japan Fancy Goods at auction, by LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO., Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway.

JAPANESE CURIOSITIES—THIS MORNING, AT Auction, by LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO., Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO IS WILLING to be useful, a situation in a store or doing errands; is good penman and quick at figures; has good City references. Salary not an much an object as a place. Address AVIS, this office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED woman, as cook and nurse; will do light pastry cook, and a first-class washer and ironer. Also, for a neat, deserving young woman, as children's nurse and first-class seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; has a good, kind disposition with children, and perfectly capable. Apply at MANNING'S, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GIRLS WHO seldom change (the employer can be cook, a most excellent washer and ironer, or nurse; the other understands meals and poultry; the other as waiter and nurse; or as nurse; both to do the washing in good style, and make the earth where either are. The clock, $7; the other $4. If in the City. Has excellent City references to produce. Call at No. 224 East 32d-st.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girls, situations; one as good plain cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City references; the other as chamberwoman, or to do the general housework of a small private family. Call, for two days, at No. 272 3d-av., upper floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls; one a good cook, the other chamberwoman or nurse, working at the needle room of the Industrial Association, No. 1 Astor-place, corner Broadway. Also, several Protestant girls as general servants.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as assistant book-keeper, collector or salesman; is a good and rapid writer, quick and correct at figures, and can give the best of City references. Address LEWIS, *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO YOUNG women. One to do general housework, the other chambermaid or sewing, or general housework. Can be seen at No. 32 Vandewater-st. Satisfactory references given. Room No. 9, up stairs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO INTELLIgent girls, with excellent City references, to do chamberwork and wait, and assist to wash and iron, or nurse and good plain sewing. Either could do general housework for a small family; will take moderate wages. Call at No. 120 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A VERY COMpetent woman, as cook; perfectly understands her business. Best City references as to capacity and character. Apply at No. 131 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Can be seen until suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; can cut and fit ladies' dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; no objection to make herself generally useful. Most respectable City references can be given. Apply at No. 69 Spring-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, to cook, wash and iron, understands all kinds of meats and poultry, and pastry, if required; is an excellent baker; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 119 West 26th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A YOUNG AND RESPECTABLE woman wants a situation as nurse; has the best recommendations given. Inquire at No. 104 Warren, corner of Essex-st., Jersey City.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as first-rate cook. Would assist in the washing and ironing if required. Best City references; can be seen for two days at No. 267 6th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as chambermaid and waitress, in a respectable private family. Apply at No. 24 East 13th-st., at her last employer's. Can be seen for two days. Sewing, if required.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress or to assist in washing and ironing. Good references; lived in last place two years. Apply at No. 97 32d-st., near Broadway, 2d floor.

CHURCH ORGANIST—A MEMBER OF THE Protestant Episcopal Church desires a situation as organist, where good child music is wanted, at a moderate cost. The subscriber would guarantee plain devotional music, selected from the most approved sources, at a much lower rate than usually paid. Salary not so much an object as having a permanent situation, and a fine organ. Address W., *Daily Times* office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A CHORISTER TO CONDUCT THE singing of an orthodox congregation in Brooklyn. The compensation offered is not large. Applicants will give references, particularly as to moral and religious character. Address Box No. 703 New-York Post-Office.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN, ENGLISH OR GERman woman, to go a few miles in the country to do general housework. One well recommended can find a good home. Apply at the office of this paper.

WANTED—A BASS SINGER FOR A QUARTETTE in a Presbyterian Church in this City. A small salary only may be expected. Address J. WILSON, at the office of the *Daily Times*.

OTIS LIGHTNING ROD CO., NO. 346 BROADWAY—Wanted, agents to sell Rights of Otis' Patent Lightning Conductors. $200 security required. Rare inducements offered.

WANTED—A BROOM INSTRUCTOR, AT THE New-York Institution for the Blind. Apply at the Institution, 9th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., for 1 week.

TEACHERS.

TUITION.—A LADY ACCUSTOMED TO TEACHing Music and the English branches, desires an engagement as resident governess in a gentleman's family; would not object to a country home or the West. Address TEACHER, Poughkeepsie, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS TEACHER—A graduate, who has been engaged in teaching for the last ten years, wishes to obtain a school to teach; address, E. V. C. ALLEN, Lake Village, N. H.

WILLIAM SCHUBERT, PROFESSOR OF the Guitar, No. 13 Waverley-place, is sole agent for the sale of MARTIN'S justly celebrated Guitars.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—ONE OR TWO SINGLE ROOMS well furnished, to let with partial board, at No. 16 Bond-st. The rooms have gas and grates in them. Also, an excellent office admirably adapted for a dentist or other surgeon, with privilege of parlor.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—A PLEASANT back parlor can be had with board, in a first-class house, if applied for immediately; should prefer to let it to one person. Apply at No. 141 Amity-st., Brooklyn, between Henry and Clinton sts. Also, a suite of front rooms on second floor, and a large room on third floor.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Neatly furnished rooms, with partial board, for gentlemen, in a respectable private family; desirable location, between Fulton and Wall-st. ferries, No. 22 Willow-st. References exchanged.

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Third appearance of the greatest living comic dancer,
M. LEON ESPINOSA.
Third appearance of the charming dancerine,
Mme. MONTPLAISIR.
Third night of the grand ballet spectacle of
LA ESMERALDA,
Produced with new scenery, costumes, accessories, &c.
La Esmeralda, Mme. Montplaisir; Pierre Gringoire, M. L. Espinosa; Claude Frollo, Antonio Ravel; Quasimodo, Jerome Ravel.
Third night of Jerome's new Comicality,
M. DU TOUPET.
M. Du Toupet.....Leon Espinosa
YOUNG HENGLER.
The Wonderful Ravels, M. Leon Espinosa, Mme. Montplaisir and Young Hengler every night this week.
SATURDAY.—Grand extra night, for the benefit of MILLES. LINA WINDEL, FLORA AND JULIA LEHMANN, on which occasion the Wonderful Ravels, M. L. Espinosa, M. Marzetti and the Double Company will appear in four great entertainments, for this night only.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Doors open at 6½; commence at 7.
ENGAGEMENT OF
MR. JAMES ANDERSON
and
MISS AGNES ELSWORTHY,
who will appear TO-NIGHT, Nov. 28, in Mr. Anderson's brilliant drama of
CLOUDS AND SUNSHINE,
received on each night, by houses crowded to the ceiling, with unbounded enthusiasm and applause. Mr. Anderson will personate Edgar and Henri Dunois, and Miss Elsworthy Diana. The other characters by Messrs. Dyott, Sothern, Reignolds, Lee, Stuart, Miss Gannon and Mrs. Sylvester.
After which,
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THIS THEATRE,
an amusing farce, entitled
GOING TO THE RACES.
In which Mr. Holland, Mr. H. B. Phillips, Miss Gannon and others will appear.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FOURTEENTH-STREET.
NINTH NIGHT of the
LA GRANGE OPERA TROUPE.
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 28,
Verdi's Grand Opera,
IL TROVATORE.
Madame ANNA DE LA GRANGE.
Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS.
Signori BRIGNOLI,
AMODIO, and
GASPARONI.
In the principal roles.
MAX MARETZEK.....Conductor.
Admission...ONE DOLLAR. Second Circle.....50 cents
Secured Seats, 50 cents extra. Amphitheatre.....25 cents
Seats may be secured at the Academy, or at Hall & Son's, No. 282 Broadway.
Doors open at 7½; Opera commences at 8 o'clock.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
FRIDAY—Miss AGNES ROBERTSON in a new piece,
BLUE BELLE,
a delicious Drama, interspersed with music, singing and dancing.
Blue Belle, Miss A. Robertson; Bob Earlycorn, Mr. Burton; the Countess, Miss Polly Marshall; the Count, Mr. M. Smith.
Several capital songs and dances in the piece.
Also, the laughable Comedy in 3 acts, of
SWEETHEARTS AND WIVES.
Billy Lackaday, with the original lamentation, Mr. Burton; Clara, with songs, Mrs. C. Howard; Charles Franklin, Mr. C. Fisher; Eugenia, Mrs. A. Parker; Mrs. Bell, Mrs. Hughes.
Selections from Operas, by the Orchestra.
TO-MORROW—PAUL PRY and BLUE BELLE.

BUCKLEYS' SERENADERS.
NEW HALL,
No. 585 Broadway.
Every night this week.
A New Burlesque on the Opera of the
BOHEMIAN GIRL,
in 3 Acts and all the principal Scenes.
Arline.....Miss C. Hilbert.
Thaddeus.....G. S. Buckley.
Florentine.....M. B. Buckley.
Count Arnheim

POLITICAL.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The Presumed Relation of Catholicity in the United States.

From the New-York Freeman's Journal, Nov. 29.

The most careless observer of events must perceive that the Catholic religion in this country is becoming more and more a thing not to be put aside, or disregarded. It challenges the attention of the statesman and the scholar; it has always arrested the gaze of the thinking man, but now it fixes the wandering glance of the busy crowd, the thoughtless multitude. Events which no sagacity could have foreseen, have conduced to these effects. Inasmuch as the Catholic Church is, on earth, a church militant, the causes which help on its expansion, one would naturally expect to find connected with effort, and struggle in some form or other. And so it has been here of late. Catholic doctrines, practices, history, and connections with Government, have become living and present facts, entering largely into the political movements of the day, and controlling, in part, if not governing, the organizations of parties and platforms. [illegible] cannot be said of any other religion.

It is to be remarked that the consequences which [illegible] to the Roman Catholic Religion in the United States by recent striking circumstances and occurrences, derive its causes wholly from without. The [illegible] to be placed in the action and combination of exterior circumstances. This Know-Nothing [illegible]—which has done so much to make the people put queries about the Religion which it attacked and denounced—arose, by means which Catholics could neither direct, nor influence, nor anticipate. So, too, of Mr. FREMONT's candidature for the Presidency, with which Catholics, as Catholics, had nothing whatever to do, the fact itself alone has kept up the most intense interest as to the nature and effects of a profession of Catholic faith. Partisans, in order to prepare themselves to oppose Col. FREMONT (a supposed, or suspected, Catholic,) have been compelled to read up upon Catholic rites, sacraments and teaching. So that just where American life is thickest, most active, most rapid—just where religion is most resolutely [illegible] out—in that very place has the public mind been [illegible] compelled to encounter this same Catholic Religion, to discuss it, to consider it, and to decide important public affairs with relation to it. It has no longer been the case of some runaway exmonk, with his budget of impossible fictions, some [illegible] spy with calumnious fabrications, nor has it been a misguided mob around some poor defenceless dwelling, but here at last, on the broad stage of American public life, history, stripped of its disguise, has been compelled to look truth in the face, and has nearly suffocated with mortification at its own wretched plight, when so met and scrutinized.

No individual of the Catholic body, no movement [illegible] within that body, has been particularly concerned in these late important evolutions with respect to the Catholic religion. Nothing of the kind owes its existence to the action of the Catholics themselves. Sufferers they may have been, but not actors in the scenes which have been enacting. Indeed, the times have been rather distinguished as periods of more than common stillness on the part of the Catholic Clergy and Laity. In this they have stood in forcible contrast with the Sects. While with the latter an excessive bustle has prevailed, and most clamorous activity and publicity has been the order of the day, the Catholics have refrained altogether from joining in the tumult. One has been seeking publicity, the other has been shunning it. Yes, the latter has fastened the intelligent regards of the whole American people, as no more [illegible] ever has done, or ever, in the nature of things, can do.

We think the fact significant, and not interesting to Catholics alone, but to the people at large, who are non-Catholics. The former have a great work before them; the latter have pressing need that a great work be done for them. This is the only country which encourages European civilization, and which is, at the same time, a missionary-land for the successors of the Apostles. *One religion is crumbling to decay*, and all the [illegible] which attend upon such a dissolution are gathering around it, while the timely hope of a grateful and interesting people is to be found only in the religion which Providence, in so many ways, is pressing upon their attention.

Mr. Burlingame's Speech at the Boston Banquet.

In consequence of sundry errors in our telegraphic report of the remarks made by Mr. BURLINGAME, at the banquet given in honor of his election at Boston, we reprint the speech, copying it from the Boston *Journal*, as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I am too weak to say much, but I am too grateful to remain entirely silent. I left my room for the first time almost for more than four weeks to meet you here to-night. I left under the earnest protest of my physician, but when I thought of your kindness, I felt that it was my duty to present myself before you even though I might not be able to stand up more than a moment. And now that I am here, I can do little more than return to you, one and all, my profoundest thanks for the honor you have conferred upon me. [Applause.] I thank, in the first place, for our common victory, the laboring men of the Fifth District, who did their own thinking and their own voting—[loud cheers]—men who, casting down the axe and hammer, said to the timid and the servile, "Vote, if you will, to please the South; we vote to please ourselves." [Immense cheering.]

I thank the young men of the district, who stood around me like a band of brothers. From their fiery hearts came our victory. I shall never think of their tireless energy and their kindling enthusiasm, without emotions of gratitude and pride. [Cheers.] I thank also the men of other parties, who, when they saw three upon one, felt and said that it was not fair, and who stood out stoutly against a combination which was not true to any party, but manifestly opposed to freedom. [Great cheering.] I thank the generous merchants and rich men of the district, whose patriotism was not dimmed by their wealth—the sons of those who fought on Bunker Hill—those men who found, on election day, a true representative in the man who replied, when the tongue of servitude called for a vote for cotton, "Sir, there is something higher to vote for to-day than cotton." [Loud applause.] I thank those "scholars, clergymen and women," so kindly given to freedom by my friend Mr. HILLIARD, [laughter,] thus giving to it the victory wherever religion and learning, and the ladies, are respected. [Enthusiastic cheers.] And last, but not least, I thank the brave old man whose name shines in the annals of our country, who cast into the balance of our doubtful district, more than the sword of BRENNUS, in that "the pen is mightier than the sword." [Loud and prolonged cheering.] He gave us a pamphlet speaking in the spirit of our fathers of the Revolution, and it was backed by 84 years of a pure and illustrious life. [Renewed cheers.] Long may the good old man live, and keep the vigor he had, on the day of battle, when,

> "Though aged he was, so iron of limb,
> That few of their youth could cope with him;
> And the foes whom he singly kept at bay,
> Outnumbered his thin hairs of silvery gray."

[Loud applause.]

Again, I say, I thank you, one and all, not because it was a personal triumph, but because it was a triumph of principle. [Loud and enthusiastic cheers.] Through your good will, and a kind of destiny, my name, for the passing hour, became one of the symbols of our faith; and I rejoice with you for the common cause, that our flag floats victorious in the Northern air. [Great cheering.] I thank you, fellow-citizens, that you did not give up old Faneuil Hall to South Carolina. [Vociferous cheering, and cries of Good! Good!] They may call the roll of their voluntary slaves in the District still, but the roll of freemen outnumbers them all. [Shouts of applause.] I trust the time has gone by, never, never to return, when anybody, however great his proclivity to craven servility and sycophancy, will deem it, or expect Massachusetts to deem it, a merit in his candidate, that his election will be "agreeable to the South." [Loud cheers.]

I marveled, as you marveled when you heard that a distinguished man in this District expressed the hope that Boston would be represented in the next Congress by a man who, "while expressing the sentiments of Massachusetts in national affairs, would not give offence to others." That language, if it means anything, means this: "*Speak to please the South.*" Uriah Heep was humble! [Roars of laughter and applause.] Uriah Heep was humble, but he had a motive—he "*stooped* to conquer." [Renewed laughter and cheers.] Here is somebody who proposes a perpetual Uriah Heep; who proposes an eternal sycophancy; and proposes it as a rule of action, a *policy* for the descendants of HANCOCK, and ADAMS, and OTIS, and WARREN, and PRESCOTT, and LAWRENCE, and the mechanic, PAUL REVERE. Speak for Massachusetts so as to please the South! Fellow-citizens, how would you begin such a speech; and how, alas! would you end it? [Cheers.] I do not believe the man himself comprehended the depth of servility expressed by that language; for he himself could not make such a speech as he would like to have made; and if he could not, where is the man that could? [Tremendous cheering.] Fellow-citizens, if any one voted for me expecting I should make, or *try* to make such a speech as that, he is mistaken. In the language of another, changed a little, "If I have a truth to utter, I shall speak and leave the rest to God." [Cheers.]

My humble record—it is before you. My short Congressional career is not very full of incident, but it has lain, I trust, in light. With my noble colleagues, to whom the chief honor is due for our great victory in the election of Mr. BANKS, I stood shoulder to shoulder, and did what I could. I worked hard, and I hope I worked wisely.

As to some private transactions—which, however, have become public, and passed into the history of the time—as I have not, during a long campaign, referred to them, I hope you will pardon me if I do not call them up to-night. "What is writ is writ; would it were worthier." As to what I shall do in the future, I can make no pledges. [Cheers.] As no man knows what the future may require, so no man can say what he will do in the future. He can only promise to do right at all times. I will try, then, to meet the requirements of the future conscientiously. As I have not, I trust—and I hope you will believe me when I say it—lowered the standard of this District and of old Massachusetts in the past, I will not do it in the future. If they strike again, as they did before, at the white bosom of our mother Commonwealth, I will [illegible]. [Great enthusiasm, the company rising and cheering with the utmost fervor for some time.]

Fellow-citizens, I am admonished not to speak too [illegible] say, simply, in closing, that I shall try to represent you, and if I do it honestly and fearlessly, I shall do wrong to no one. I [illegible] be actuated by a spirit broad enough to embrace the whole country, for I love it all. I am no sectionalist; I am no disunionist. [Cheers.] And if, through [illegible] or sycophancy, your representative shall refrain from doing what ought to be done, or from saying what ought to be said, blot him out from your generous memories forever, and seek some man of iron, who will more truly represent you; for the time has come, yes, the fullness of time, when every district has a right to be represented in its principles. Better far for your representative to fall at his post of duty, and sink into the quiet of the grave, than to waver so much as a hair's breadth in his line of duty, now, when it would break the heart of the young men of the Republic, who are in a state of rebellion, not against the Constitution and laws of our country, but against the sectional despotism that is unmindful of them all. [Loud cheering.] I shall go, then, fellow-citizens, as soon as my health will permit, to the post you have assigned me, determined to tread the path of duty, "unawed by face of clay." [Applause.]

Fellow citizens, as to our common prospect I need say nothing. It is auspicious. We made a Bunker Hill battle. We have driven the enemy from our New-England as we did in the Revolution; and though he still lingers in the Jerseys and Pennsylvania, [laughter and cheers,] one more campaign and we will vanquish him there as we did in the Revolution—one more campaign and we will drive him to Yorktown and conquer him forever. [Enthusiastic applause.] Let us begin the campaign here and now. ["Yes, yes," and cheers.]

> "Freedom's banner, torn, yet flying,
> Streams like the thunder-storm against the wind."

Our union is perfect, our leaders are beloved, and all we ask of them through the coming campaign is, to sound in our ears continually the battle order of NAPOLEON: "Forward—forward—forward!"

I have spoken longer than I intended; and now, thanking you once more for your thousand kindnesses, I bid you an affectionate farewell.

Pennsylvanians in Cincinnati Celebrating the Victory—Letters from John Van Buren and Fernando Wood.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer, 26th.

In accordance with a suggestion made since the result of the late Presidential election, that the native Pennsylvanians of our city should have a grand jubilee, in honor of the recent Democratic triumph, which places in the Presidential chair the favorite son of their State, the glorious reunion came off last evening at the Verandah. The occasion was celebrated by a sumptuous supper, at which the sons of Pennsylvania and their guests met and congratulated each other generally. The officers of the evening were: Hon. JAMES HALL, President; C J. W. Smith, Wm. Hoon, Robert Crawford, Peter Sprigman, and Daniel Gano, Vice-Presidents, aided by Mr. Thomas J. Gallagher, Dr. Fries, and Mr. Clendenin, as a Special Committee on Invitations.

After the company had become somewhat fatigued with the knife and fork exercise, the plates were removed, and the following letters were read by the President, the responses of those gentlemen who had been invited to the feast:

MESSRS. GALLAGHER, FRIES AND CLENDENIN: *Gentlemen:* It would give me great pleasure to attend the celebration at Cincinnati, by the citizens of Ohio who are natives of Pennsylvania, of the great victory in that State, but my engagements here forbid. Never did the patriotism and intelligence of the sturdy old Central Commonwealth come up more grandly than now.

The tremendous exertions made by a combination of unbounded means and unbounded recklessness to carry Pennsylvania for FREMONT, in October, I had full opportunity to observe. Its success would have pierced the Democratic centre, and must have overwhelmed our forces. The disastrous result in Maine bore with crushing weight on the October elections, and united in your native State, all the elements of opposition to the Democracy in one desperate effort.

In Ohio and Indiana, this union was not so perfect, and yet in those States the Democracy covered themselves with honor in the campaign. But the gigantic effort to prostrate and to maintain in the Keystone of our Federal Arch—the struggle and the victory, with all its glorious consequences, are well worthy of the special commendation you propose, and I regret that I cannot be with you. Truly yours,

J. VAN BUREN.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 22, 1856.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK,
Tuesday, Nov. 18, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: It would give me pleasure to unite with you in celebrating the recent triumphs of the Democratic Party, but official duties will prevent my absence from this City at that time. Being myself a Pennsylvanian by birth, I can the more readily sympathise with you upon this interesting occasion. Well may we be proud of the honor conferred upon the Commonwealth of our nativity in making it the "Keystone" of this glorious result. As the Union of the States, and the continued existence of the Democratic Party has been saved by the fidelity of Pennsylvania to the Constitution in this crisis, so has she furnished, in my opinion, the only man whose name could have produced the happy termination of the contest. Allow me to propose the following:

Pennsylvania—True to the Constitution at the moment of its deepest trial; true to the Democratic Party in the hour of its greatest need, and true to her patriotic and noble son, upon whose brow she has placed the brightest civic wreath on earth. Who is not proud of such a birthplace?

Very truly, FERNANDO WOOD.

Messrs. T. J. GALLAGHER, GEORGE FRIES, WM. CLENDENIN.

Governor Wise's Compliment to Abolition Stories.

From the Evening Post.

The anecdote that is going the rounds, to the effect that Governor WISE long ago objected to what the Abolitionists said about Slavery and Slaveholders, because it was so "d—d true," reminds me of one told by Lord BROUGHAM, of that famous (or infamous) Duke of Queensbury—or, as he is sometimes called, Lord MARCH—one of the intimates of SELWYN, WALPOLE, and the rest of the wits of the last half of the last century. The story occurs in the evidence given by Lord BROUGHAM before the committee of the House of Peers on Lord CAMPBELL's Libel bill. "The late Duke of Queensbury," says Lord BROUGHAM, "was a great alarmist in 1792, (in consequence of the French Revolution,) like many other very noble, very rich, and very honorable men. He thought there was an end of all things, and he used to be abusing principally the seditious writings of the day, giving them and their authors ill names in great abundance and variety—as infamous, detestable, abominable—when one day some toad-eater, who attended his person, added, 'Ay, indeed, and full of such falsehoods.' 'No,' said the duke, 'not falsehoods, *they are all so true*; that is what makes them so abominable and so dangerous.' If his grace had felt all that was said on the corruptions of Parliament and office to be groundless, he would have let them write on in the same strain to the end of time." So with our Southern friends; if nothing but lies were told about them and the foundation of their republicanism, they would not care for them. It is the truth they are afraid of—as well they may be. PICTOR.

New Postal Arrangement—Interesting to Persons Writing to California.

Many who write letters to California are not aware that a simple, but at the same time a most effective system of registration has been sanctioned by the Post-Office Department, which places it in the power of the persons by whom a letter is written to render the safe as well as speedy delivery of the same a matter of absolute certainty, in all cases where the person for whom the letter is intended is anywhere in the Pacific region, and is willing to take letters out of the post-office. Circulars, describing the system, were recently sent to many of the principal post-offices; but so many mistakes have been made by those disposed to avail themselves of the advantages of the plan, that the Department has authorized the issuing of several thousands of slips to the first-class offices, upon which the system is described so plainly that a child may understand it.

It consists merely in sending to the New-York Post-Office a slip of paper, upon which is copied the address of the letter you have just deposited in the mail. The slip of paper should be cut to fit an envelope loosely, and must be inclosed without folding, together with a three-cent postage stamp, in a prepaid envelope, and directed to the "Pacific Mail List," New-York Post-Office. The address on the slip of paper thus received at the New-York Post-Office will be entered in its appropriate place in the "Pacific Mail List," which list is printed, and, being sent by each mail to each and every Post-Office in California, and the Territories of Oregon and Washington, it will point out to those persons whose letters are published therein, the Post-Offices to which the letters were sent. A person may thus at once receive intelligence of a letter that has been sent to a Post-Office five or five hundred miles away, which, otherwise, in all probability, he never would have received; he may also change his residence in the Pacific region as often as motives of business or pleasure may dictate, and yet run no risk therefrom of losing his letters, provided his friends at home have thought proper to register the same in the "Pacific Mail List."

Observe, it is only the address of the letter that must be sent on a slip of paper, together with a three-cent postage stamp, in a prepaid envelope, to the "Pacific Mail List, New-York Post-Office;" the letter itself must be deposited in the mail as usual, precisely as if no such system of registration was in operation. No other writing should be on the slip of paper than the address of the letter, and the slip should be inclosed in the envelope without folding.

The three-cent postage stamp inclosed in the envelope defrays the expenses of publication, and must not be pasted, but simply inclosed.

When sending the address of a letter to the "Pacific Mail List" be careful to name post-office in the Pacific region to which the letter was sent. Instances have occurred in which this important point has been omitted. In one minute a letter can be registered, and the three-cent charge for registration added to the postage on the envelope sent to the "Pacific Mail List," makes the total extra cost six cents. Of course, when two or more addresses are inclosed in the same envelope, and the postage is thereby divided, the charge becomes proportionally less; but the utmost cost for registration is about equivalent to the price of a Havana cigar.

Before leaving the subject, we will state that, despite the law requiring the pre-payment of postage, over one hundred and twenty thousand letters sent during the past year to the Post-Offices in the Pacific region were not called for by the persons for whom they were intended, and consequently became dead letters, causing, thereby, doubtless much anxiety of mind to persons expecting letters from home, and rendering all the care devoted to writing the letters, and the thousands of dollars paid in pre-paying postage on the same, so much useless expenditure. Averaging the time necessary to write the above letters at thirty minutes each, (a low rate, we think,) and the result is, that it will require ten hours' daily labor of a penman for twenty years to write the letters that became dead during the past year in the Pacific region, and which cost Government near four thousand dollars to examine, and, selecting the few valuable ones from the mass, the rest (in accordance with law and the usages of the Post-Office Department) to burn.

OLIVER EVANS WOOD, Esq., is the projector and manager of this plan, at whose request we cheerfully give place to the above explanation.—*Washington Union.*

Death of Judge Larue, of New-Orleans—Sudden Demise.

From the N. O. Picayune, 17th.

Judge JOHN C. LARUE, of this city, died suddenly at his residence on Magazine-street, yesterday. He had been in feeble health at intervals for years, but was recently much better than usual. Up to within a few minutes of his death he was comparatively well and in good spirits.

The manner of his death was awfully sudden. His wife had been indisposed, and he remained home to keep her company. He lay on a low sofa, quite well and uncommonly cheerful. She reclined along the floor, leaning on his shoulder, his arm about her—the child on the sofa, playing with its father. Suddenly the little girl asked abruptly, "Papa, what makes your eyes roll so?" and with a convulsive stretch he said to his wife, "My darling, I am dying." Not unused to spasms of illness, she answered, "Don't, dear—don't frighten me so." "I tell you," replied he, with emphasis, "I am dying." She started to get restoratives; he said, "No, no." She rushed to the window, calling for servants, "A doctor! a doctor!" and turning saw his face distorted and his hands clenched. His only words were, "No, no; let me die in peace!" when his face recovered a smiling expression, his limbs relaxed, and he breathed but two or three times again. The shrieks of his wife and child alarmed the house and the neighborhood; but all efforts at resuscitation failed. From fullness of life to torpid death the interval was scarcely five minutes.

Judge LARUE was a native of New-Jersey. He came out to New-Orleans about twenty-two or three years ago, and was engaged for some time as tutor in a family. He worked, at one time, as a printer, and early connected himself with the press, in an editorial capacity.

He was one of the early editors and proprietors of the New-Orleans *Crescent*, and was a prominent candidate before the Democratic Convention for the office of Attorney-General, when Hon. ISAAC E. MORSE was selected. The Governor appointed him Judge of the First District Court.

Death of Judge McWhorter of Louisiana.

From the New-Orleans Crescent.

We were inexpressibly pained and shocked last evening on receiving a private telegraphic dispatch announcing the death of that esteemed and honored citizen of Louisiana—Hon. GEORGE C. MCWHORTER. He died at Natchez, at the residence of his sister-in-law, at 12 o'clock, yesterday. He had been ill for six or eight weeks, but up to the very last his friends did not despair of his recovery.

Judge MCWHORTER was a South Carolinian by birth. At an early age he emigrated to Mississippi, and was, for several years, a resident of Wilkinson County. Then he removed to Concordia parish, La. There, for some time, he practiced law with much success. He was then elevated to the judicial bench of that section, the duties incumbent upon which responsible position he discharged with fidelity, ability and firmness. A more impartial Judge never administered the laws of his country. When he retired from the bench his fellow-citizens of that District almost unanimously elected him to the State Senate. In that position, as in all others, he was true to his trusts and devoted to the interests of the commonwealth. In 1849 he was elected by the Legislature Treasurer of the State. Louisiana never had a more capable or honest Treasurer, and never can have.

In 1853 the new Constitution was formed, and the office of Treasurer was made elective by the people. A State Convention of his party unanimously nominated him for election; but the political party to which he belonged was unsuccessful on that occasion, and consequently he was defeated. He then resumed the practice of law in Baton Rouge. Gratifying success marked this resumption. In November, 1853, he was elected to the Legislature from the parish of East Baton Rouge by a large majority. He served two terms, and though a decided politician and a man who expressed his views fully on all proper occasions, we doubt whether there was a member who did not entertain for him sentiments of profound respect.

Subsequently, he became editor and proprietor of the Baton Rouge *Gazette*. His career as a journalist was extremely flattering. He was an able writer, a courteous controversialist, well posted in the political history of the country, and a foeman worthy any opponent's steel. He was one of the editors and proprietors of that journal at the time of his death.

Death of Roswell L. Colt, Esq.

From the Newark Daily Advertiser, Nov. 24.

The death of this distinguished citizen took place yesterday at his own residence in the City of Paterson. He had attained quite an advanced age, being 77 years old. He married the daughter of Mr. OLIVER of Baltimore, a gentleman of very large fortune, and by this marriage had a large family of children, most of whom are still living. Mrs. COLT died within the last few months in Paris, where she had gone on a visit. Paterson will feel the loss of this noble-hearted man; his benefactions were liberal and extensive. Mr. COLT dispensed, through a long life, a liberal hospitality. With all his wealth, and surrounded as he was with magnificence, he yet retained in his dress and manners much of that simple taste in which he was educated. The family of the COLTS are from Connecticut. The father, PETER COLT, was an officer of high grade in the Revolutionary war, being a Colonel in the Quartermaster's department, and always sharing the confidence of WASHINGTON. Mr. COLT's health has failed for the last few years, and it has been evident to his friends for some time past he could not last long.

The funeral of Mr. Colt took place at Paterson on Tuesday. Nearly all the factories had shut up for the forenoon, and a number of business men in Main-street closed their stores. After prayer by Rev. Mr. HORNBLOWER, the procession moved off. There were 2,000 persons in the procession and around the premises—all on foot. The remains were taken to the family burying ground, in the First Presbyterian Cemetery, in Market-street, where the last duties were performed. There was no parade.

Incendiary Fires in Philadelphia.

From the Bulletin, Nov. 25.

About 9¼ o'clock last night a fire broke out in a large six-storied structure back of Ninth-street, above Market, owned by Mr. GIDEON COX, and tenanted by a number of different mechanics. The various floors were occupied by carpenters, coopers, and cabinet-makers. Notwithstanding the combustible character of the contents of the building, the firemen were enabled to check the flames before they had made much progress. It is believed the fire was the work of an incendiary.

Shortly before 12 o'clock last night a fire broke out in the feed store of WM. TAYLOR, on the Germantown Road, one door below Master-street. The flames spread through the combustible contents of the store with great rapidity, and almost instantly communicated to the frame dwelling and stable of Mr. TAYLOR adjoining. So rapid was the spread of the flames that Mr. T.'s family were compelled to fly for their lives, leaving everything behind them. In the stable was a horse valued at $250, which was burned to death. Mr. TAYLOR had also $500 in money in the house. This also fell a prey to the flames. Mr. T. owned the property he occupied. He had an insurance upon it of $500. His loss will exceed this amount by $1,500.

The fire communicated to the brick liquor-store on the corner, belonging to JAMES CANTWELL. The roof of this building was badly burned. The outside of the distillery of Mr. CANTWELL, adjoining, was much burned. Fortunately the flames did not reach the inflammable material stored in large quantities inside, or fresh fury would have been added to the flames. A frame stable belonging to Mr. C. was destroyed. Two horses in it were rescued; but the rest of its contents, including two wagons, were destroyed. Mr. CANTWELL estimates his loss at $2,400, upon which there was an insurance of $1,000.

This conflagration, like most other fires that have occurred recently, was the work of an incendiary.

INCENDIARY FIRE IN BALTIMORE.—A fire broke out, about 8 o'clock last night, in the lumber yard attached to the planing mill of Mr. SAMUEL READY, at the corner of Eastern-avenue and President-street, which destroyed a large quantity of material. The heat was so intense that those who stood nearest to the fire had to have streams of water directed upon them to prevent their clothing taking fire, and three or four had their hats charred on their heads. We learn that about fifty thousand feet of lumber were destroyed. A shed attached to the mill, with a small portion of the machinery, was also destroyed. The damage will probably reach up to $4,000, upon which, we understand, there was no insurance.—*American, 26th.*

BURNING OF THE GENEVA WATER-CURE—LOSS OF LIFE.—The large Water-Cure establishment at Geneva, situated on the hill, and formerly known as the Geneva Hotel, was totally destroyed by fire on Saturday night. The fire took in the lower part of the house, and those in the rooms above had much difficulty in escaping, and one servant girl threw herself from a window in the fourth story, and was instantly killed by the fall. Another servant girl named MARGARET MCAULEY, aged about 18 or 20 years, jumped from a window in the fourth story and broke a leg.—*Rochester Union.*

FIRE IN WARWICK.—The large barn and hay-house, owned by JAS. B. WHEELER, Esq., of Warwick, Orange County, was destroyed by fire, with the contents, on Monday. Loss $1,500, $800 of which is insured in the Orange County Mutual Insurance Company.

FIRE IN HAVERSTRAW.—A barn, two horses and a large quantity of other property was destroyed by fire at Haverstraw, Orange County, on Tuesday. W. I. JOHNSON, of that place, was the owner. Loss $2,000. No insurance.

The Government Town.

From the Lynn Bay State.

The Fall sales are over with our manufacturers, and, compared with last year, have closed about one month earlier. The Spring trade will not commence until about the middle of January—and, therefore, there is plenty of time to get up a stock.

The high price of sole leather and goat skins, commanding as they do a price never before known, tends to make our manufacturers cautious in regard to manufacturing largely; fearing that a profit may not be realized over the increased cost. Best oak leather sells in Boston market as high as 41½ cents per pound, while the average price of this article for the past five years has been about 28 cents. Madras Goat skins in the hair, the average price of which the past five years has been about 25 to 28 cents per pound, now sells at 40 to 42 cents. As these two articles enter very largely into the consumption of Lynn goods, all will perceive that the cost of Lynn shoes has very much increased.

Notwithstanding this additional cost, there is now in the hands of our manufacturers a fair stock, and a fair assortment of goods.

As a whole, the Lynn shoe manufacturers were never in a better shape than they are to-day. They are not obliged "to make and sell," without regard to profit, for the sake of "keeping the mill agoing," and being thus independent, may not be expected to overstock the market, and thus prevent them from being able to give a fair price for labor. The game is in their own hands, and their intelligence and experience should teach them to keep it.

The consumption of Lynn shoes, owing to the vast increasing trade at the West and in California, cannot be reduced, no matter what may be the price of the raw material. The style and workmanship of our goods improves day by day; the wealth of our manufacturers enables them to hold large stocks, and purchasers who come to this market must make up their minds to pay those who manufacture the goods a profit, or go without them.

So long as the prices of stock and labor remain as high as they do to-day, the cost of goods cannot be reduced.

FOR LIBERIA.—Two vessels will soon depart from the United States for Liberia; one from Baltimore, the other from Boston. The new ship built by the liberal donation of the late Mr. STEVENS, of Maryland, and named the *Mary Caroline Stevens*, will leave Baltimore on the 29th of November, and Hampton Roads on the 4th of December. This vessel will first go to Monrovia, and then to other settlements on the coast. She will take out over 200 passengers. The vessel from Boston has been chartered by the Massachusetts Society, to carry out the materials for a college to be erected on a beautiful site by the Government near Monrovia.—*Baltimore Sun.*

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

On Saturday morning last a little girl, named MARY SHERMAN, aged 12 years, was accidentally killed, at the residence of her step-father, Mr. BIRCH, in Alexandria County, Virginia. It seems that a brother of her step-father, coming into the house on his way from school, took up a gun which a person had used some days before, and which he had left uncapped for safety. Presuming that it was unloaded, the boy put a cap upon it, and dared his little niece to put her head out of the window by which she was sitting. As she did so, he pointed it at her, and, intending simply to explode a cap for her amusement, fired a load of bird shot into her face. The poor child rushed to her mother and fell at her feet. Ere the physician, who had been summoned, arrived, the little girl expired.

A runaway couple from Waterville, Me., one day last week, went to Farmington and were married. Their enjoyment of the honeymoon was interrupted after a day or two by the arrival of the young lady's father, who took forcible possession of his daughter and was about to carry her home. The affair getting noised about, however, the villagers assembled about the hotel and insisted that the man should have his wife, giving the father five minutes to surrender her or they would take her out of his hands. The old gentleman was obliged to give in, and the runaway couple were restored to each other's arms in the presence and amidst the huzzahs of the crowd. The old gentleman finally came round, as fathers always do in such cases, and an amicable adjustment of difficulties occurred.

Mr. M. B. INCHES, civil engineer, has reported to the Worcester City Council the result of his investigations in regard to obtaining a supply of pure water for that city from Henshaw pond, in Leicester. The quantity of water proposed to be obtained for the use of the city is 1,000,000 gallons daily. The quantity which can be obtained from this source is 1,600,000 gallons daily. The pond is 298 feet above the city level, and in order to diminish the force of this great head of water it is proposed to make a small reservoir in Cherry Valley, of the capacity of about 1,500 gallons, which will take off 178 feet of head. The pipes from the pond to the city can be laid in the road, and the expense of the undertaking, including land damages, is estimated at $240,000.

The Boston *Traveller* says: We hear almost every day of frauds committed by means of insolvent or bogus Insurance Companies, which are located in other States, but send their agents into the towns of Massachusetts soliciting policies of insurance. In one case that we know of, a farmer in this vicinity was induced by an agent who called upon him, to have his barn and contents insured at an office out of the State. His barn was destroyed, his loss being much greater than the insurance, and yet he is obliged to lose even that, as the office is unable to pay. In justice to such offices as are solvent, means should be taken to put a stop to such swindling transactions.

The three-masted schooner *Cordelia*, Capt. DUNHAM, of New-York, sailed from Boston on Sunday, for Apalachicola, but the crew, five in number, were obstinate on the passage down the Harbor, and, on arriving at the Roads, nearly ran the vessel ashore, by refusing to do duty. They then attempted to take one of the ship's boats, and leave the vessel, but were prevented by Mr. HUNT, the pilot, who was armed with a revolver. They afterwards armed themselves with knives, chain-hooks, and belaying-pins, with which they assaulted the Captain and mate. The Captain, with the mate and pilot, succeeded in hoisting a signal for the revenue-cutter *Morris*. The signal was observed.

The officers and members of the Maryland Colonization Society, in view of the completion of the Colonization ship, the *Mary Caroline Stevens*, and the deep interest felt by the friends of Colonization in the enterprise, invited the officers and Executive Committee of the American Colonization Society, and of its various auxiliaries, to meet them on Tuesday, at the Eutaw House, in Baltimore, for the purpose of celebrating her completion. A visit of inspection was paid to the ship, after which the company partook of a dinner. The *Mary Caroline* will sail on Saturday next, with 225 emigrants, and a considerable freight of merchandize.

JOHN H. MEARS, the companion of the late Dr. GARDINER in his frauds on the United States, since he obtained his portion of that plunder, has been a wanderer, and lost and squandered all his money. At length he became a trafficker in small wares, and took his goods from one place to another in the various trains of wagons that go through Mexico. A few weeks ago he was accompanying one of these trains from Nieves to Montgerey, and on the way they were attacked by the savages, and MEARS, his family and several other persons, were murdered by them.

A difficulty occurred at a school-house, in Simpson County, Ky., about three miles from Franklin, some days since, between two boys; one about twenty years of age, whose name is HOGAN, and the other about sixteen years of age, whose name is WHITE. WHITE and HOGAN made a bet on the election, WHITE being a Democrat and HOGAN a Know-Nothing. A dispute arose between them, and WHITE cut HOGAN in the head with an axe, from the effects of which he died about 8 o'clock that night. WHITE is under arrest.

Navigation has closed at St. Paul's. Passengers from Hastings report that the ice in the Mississippi extends a distance of five or six miles, in some places three or four feet thick, caused by the cakes of anchor ice being driven by the force of the current, above each other to that thickness. To melt this away would take four or five days of warmer weather than we are likely to experience at this season of the year.

WILLIAM ROBERTSON, sentenced last Spring in Pike County, Miss., for killing FRANKLIN WILLIAMS, was hung in Holmesville on the 23d of last month. He spoke for some two hours to the crowd, trying to excite their sympathies for him, and then requested those who desired his pardon and release to manifest it, but received in response the cry, "Hang him! hang him!"—which was accordingly done.

The Burlington (Iowa) *Hawk-Eye*, has an article on the improvements of that city during the year. South Burlington has extended itself in a southwesterly direction over a mile, while on the north and west the progress is about the same. Over twenty three, four and five story business houses have been erected. Gov. GRIMES has erected a business block at a cost of $40,000.

Mr. GEORGE G. HENRY, an intelligent merchant of Mobile, has obtained a patent for an arrangement and combination of machinery which is expected to create quite a revolution in the industry of the South. By its means the seed cotton will be converted on the plantation, by one continuous process, into merchantable yarn, and this without a greatly increased outlay of capital, and with the ordinary labor of the plantation.

On Saturday morning last, at West Newton, Mass., a family of foreigners, a man, his wife, and six children, were discovered by the inhabitants in a sad state of destitution. They are Belgians, and so far as can be ascertained, came over from their native country, within a few months, in a ship to New-York, and since that time have been painfully making their way, on foot and by slow stages, to the place where they were found.

It is stated in the Texas papers that salt works have been established in that State, about fifty miles above Austin, on the west side of the Colorado. The salt is said to be a superior article, and the best offered in that market. This is a fortunate discovery, as all the salt for that region was wagoned from the coast.

Our Canadian neighbors seem to be much vexed by bears. At a place about 4 miles from Hawkstone, the other night, a large bear clambered on to the roof of a hut, in which the sheep were penned at night, and tearing his way through, descended amongst the sheep, and proceeded to regale himself.

The little son of Mr. WOODS, aged three years, residing at Eberhart's [illegible] Fremont and Scott streets, Baltimore, was burned to death about 12 o'clock on Sunday morning last. The child had been left in a room where a fire was burning in the fire-place, and during the absence of the parents it got upon a chair and attempted to reach something from the mantle-piece. In so doing the chair overturned, throwing the child into the fire. It was burnt in a horrible manner when discovered, and died soon afterwards.

At an early hour on Saturday morning a middle-aged man was discovered lying upon an open lot on Broad-street, Philadelphia, with his throat horribly cut. Beside him was found an open clasp knife, and the ground around him was sprinkled with blood. The unfortunate man was immediately taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital, where he soon breathed his last. No clue was obtained as to his identification, nor to the circumstances that had placed him in the position as found.

A man by the name of FOSS, a resident of Ridgeway, Orleans County, was arrested for rape on complaint of his step-daughter, a little girl 14 years of age, and also with assault and battery with intent to commit a rape on another step-daughter only 11 years old. The examination developed a case of the basest grovelling to passion on the part of the accused. FOSS is now in jail awaiting the action of the Grand Jury.

A gentleman in Detroit proposes to endow the Fine Arts Department of the University of Michigan with a series of casts from the most celebrated antiques. This will be done on a liberal scale. They will include copies from the best Greek sculptures—many of the Roman, the Assyrian and Egyptian. Prof. BRADISH will visit Europe in the Spring to fulfill this purpose.

It is said that a considerable business is done in selling bogus railroad tickets and conductors' checks for tickets, in many of the more prominent cities of the West. Those wishing to travel on railroads, should never purchase tickets of persons who hawk them about. The regular offices of the companies are the only safe places at which genuine tickets can be obtained.

The Ohio State Central Fillmore and Donelson Club, of Cincinnati, have notified the American State Central Committee, of Maryland, of their intention to present them with the UNION FLAG, in consideration of Maryland being the Banner State. A committee of thirteen is to leave Cincinnati on the 26th inst., accompanied by an escort of fifty or more citizens, with the flag in charge.

The Second Annual Commencement of the Female Department of the School of Design connected with the Maryland Institute will take place this evening. There are many of the productions of the pupils which show a marked degree of skill in the various arts, and some that would do credit to more experienced hands. The address will be delivered by Rev. J. A. SEISS.

A few days since, thirty colored persons arrived in Washington from Virginia. They were emancipated by CHARLES B. HOWARD, of Orange County, Virginia, each provided with $125 in money, and placed under the care of a gentleman who accompanied them, to secure for them permanent and comfortable homes in the far West.

The packet bark *Halifax*, Capt. LAYBOLD, which arrived at Halifax, from Boston, on the 17th inst., made the passage in 30 hours. This is believed to be the shortest run of a sailing vessel from wharf to wharf on record; and is several hours shorter than the average run of the Cunard steamships between the two places.

The second anniversary celebration of the Young Men's Christian Association of Philadelphia took place at Concert Hall on Tuesday evening, and was attended by a crowded and brilliant audience. A large number of ladies were present and the deepest interest was manifested in the exercises of the occasion.

At Springfield, the other day, they had a bad time with a damsel who says she is English, and ran away from the New-York Shakers. She went about begging, said she had lost her purse, got money, free Railroad passes, &c., and acted, altogether, like a scamp in petticoats.

The Elmira *Advertiser* says: Yesterday the first load of Pittston coal arrived at our village, over the Junction Canal. An event of so much importance to the business interests of Elmira, as a matter of course, was not permitted to pass without some manifestation of public joy.

An Elective Judiciary was ordered in Connecticut at the recent election. Term eight years and no service after 70. In a state capable of sending 80,000 votes to the polls, only 13,353 took the trouble to give an opinion one way or the other. There were 7,290 votes for and 6,063 against.

The total amount expended for Common School purposes, in Canada, last year, was £234,818—being (after deducting £12,882, not before charged,) an increase on the expenditure of the preceding year of £22,700; the largest increase in one year in this branch of public instruction.

A whole factory town in New-Jersey is advertised to be put under the hammer. Half a dozen manufactories, a mansion-house, store, 56 dwellings and 50 acres of land are to go off as bidders agree. It is not stated whether the people in the houses are to be sold "in the lot."

BENEDICT YODER, of Conemaugh Township, Somerset County, Pa., was found dead in one of his own fields a few days ago, with the entire upper part of his head blown off, and a double-barreled pistol, both barrels of which were discharged, lying beside him.

Mormonism is making such progress in Denmark as to cause the inhabitants to look with dread to the future, as it has a most baneful influence on the peasantry and lower classes, who are exclusively its converts.

A special Convention for Shurtleff College has been held at Alton, Ill. It was reported that the Institution was free from debt, was fully organized, had more students than usual, and only needed $50,000. Thirty-five thousand dollars were pledged on the spot.

The venerable SOLOMON JUNEAU of Milwaukee, the earliest settler in Eastern Wisconsin, and the father of Milwaukee, died on Friday week, at the Shawnee Mission Payment, after an illness of twenty-four hours.

The friends of Peace and Universal Brotherhood will meet in Convention in Worcester on Saturday and Sunday, Nov. 29 and 30, to consider the subject of overcoming evil with good. WM. LLOYD GARRISON, ADIN BALLOU and others will be present.

The trial of watchman JOHN HUGHES, indicted for manslaughter, in having on the 10th ult. killed PETER KELLY, at the Centre Fish-market in Baltimore, was commenced in the Criminal Court on Monday.

There is a want of water at Newark. The *Advertiser* say: "The recent dry weather has had the effect of stopping the operations of one of our largest manufacturing establishments, throwing about 1,200 hands out of employment."

A number of Episcopal ladies in Baltimore, have lately established a Nursery for the children of poor women who are obliged to go out to service. They have connected with it also a lodging-house for the homeless.

JAMES MCDONALD, who was wounded in the thigh at one of the recent riots in Baltimore, died on Saturday. The ball passed through the limb and injured the femoral artery.

Governor GARDNER, of Massachusetts, has appointed a Mr. SMITH, *a deaf mute*, regularly educated, a Justice of the Peace for Suffolk County. Justice ought to be blind, but now we have it deaf and dumb.

Measures are soon to be taken for the erection of at least one of the new buildings for the University of Rochester, on the site already selected east of the city.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* describes a new scientific apparatus, the invention of Prof. ROGERS, of the University of Pennsylvania. It is intended to explain the nature of galvanic decomposition.

The Reformed Dutch Church in the United States has increased from 271 Churches in 1846 to 397 in 1856; in ministers, from 280 to 368; in communicants, from 32,209 to 40,412.

A State Temperance Convention will be held in Boston, Dec. 10, in the Tremont Temple. Governor FLETCHER, of Vermont, Gen. CAREY, of Ohio, and other distinguished speakers will be present.

The present number of pupils in Girard College is 315. All are indigent orphans, in accordance with the will of the founder. But the Bible has found its way within the gates, and so has Phonography.

Rev. Dr. NEILL's half-century sermon was delivered in the Sixth-street Church in Philadelphia on Sabbath evening. He was formerly settled in Cooperstown, N. Y.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Philadelphia has 1,005 members—709 active. Its receipts last year were $1,766.

The ladies of Hartford, Conn., have contributed $900 in aid of Kansas, and the ladies of Exeter, N. H., have raised $205.

The cars of the Metropolitan Railway Company in Boston travel 1,500 miles daily through the streets, or over 10,000 miles a week, without an accident.

Thursday, Nov. 27, was Thanksgiving Day in New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Texas and Tennessee.

They have just got a Calliope at New-Orleans—frightening people o' mornings and causing great wonderment generally.

There is a great deal of what New-Orleans papers denounce as "documentary trash" issuing from the official printing presses in Louisiana.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets. *Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Nov. 27—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are moderately inquired for and are quoted firm. Pearls, $8@$8 12½; Pots, $7 87½@$8 ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is quiet, yet pretty stiffly held. Java, 13½c.@14½c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 11¼c.@12c.; Rio, 9¾c.@11¾c., and St. Domingo at 10½c.@10¾c. ℔ lb. 1,400 bags Manila were sold by auction at 12c. @12¾c., ℔ lb.

COTTON—The demand is tolerably good and [illegible]

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Texas.
Middling	12	12	12¼	12½
Middling Fair	12¾	12¾	12¾	13
Fair	13¼	13¼	13	13½

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour presents no really new feature. The stock is ample; the inquiry is pretty fair, comparatively more so for home use than for export; prices are generally strengthening for all brands that suit purchasers. The sales since our last consist of about 12,800 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 10@$6 25
Straight State	6 25@6 40
Favorite and Extra State	6 40@6 75
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	6 40@6 60
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	6 40@6 60
Fancy Michigan	6 40@6 60
Extra Michigan	[illegible]
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	[illegible]
Extra Ohio	[illegible]
Fancy Genesee	[illegible]
Extra Genesee	[illegible]
Extra Missouri	[illegible]

Canadian remains dull and heavy; superfine to extra commands only $6 50@$7 75 ℔ bbl., a few small lots changed hands thereat. Southern is brisker, but irregular in value. The transactions since our last comprise about 2,900 bbls. low Mixed to Fancy and Extra at $6 65@$8 and $8 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in limited request, yet it is held at $3 75@$4 12½ for Fine to Superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is slow and languid, at $3 37½@$3 50 for Jersey, and $3 87½@$4 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. The latter brings $17 [illegible] in puncheons. Buckwheat Flour is plenty and quiet at $2@$2 50 ℔ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is in still more active request at higher and rising prices,—with sales reported since our last of about 117,000 bushels, including good to prime Canadian White at $1 67@$1 73; prime Western White at $1 70; and ordinary to very choice do. Red at $1 55@$1 58 ℔ bushel. The large receipts, to-day, did not seriously impede the upward movement. Rye remains in light supply and fair demand, mainly at 90c. ℔ bushel; 8,500 bushels were sold within the range. Oats are heavy and lower at 45c.@48c. for Ohio and Lake; 46c.@48c. for State; 43c.@46c. for Jersey, and 40c.@46c. for Southern ℔ bushel. Barley is in moderate demand and is quoted at $1 18 @$1 36 for inferior to choice, ℔ bushel. Barley Malt commands $1 45 ℔ bushel. Corn is dull and drooping. There were sales reported of about 32,000 bushels at 70c.@72c. for unsound, heated, and damp; 73c. for Mixed; 74c. for Northern and Southern Yellow, and 73c.@75c. for Northern and Southern White, ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales of 1,300 bales River transpired at 65c. @70c. for shipment, and 75c.@85c. for local use, ℔ 100 pounds.

HOPS—New are still plenty and heavy at from 7½c. @10½c. ℔ lb. Old rule dull and nominal at 4c.@6c. ℔ lb.

IRON—We heard of sales of about [illegible] tons Scotch Pig at $30 50, usual terms, ℔ ton.

LEAD—Unaltered.

LIME—Rockland remains in fair request at uniform rates: 90c. for Common, and $1 [illegible] for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—The supply and demand continue very moderate at unaltered figures. New-Orleans, 60c. @ 60c.; Porto Rico, 56c.@60c.; Cuba Muscovado, 46c.@ 50c., and Clayed Cuba, 40c.@42c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are quiet at about previous quotations.

OILS—Rule dull and heavy, as before reported.

PROVISIONS—Pork is steadily [illegible], sales having transpired since our last of about [illegible] bbls. in lots, at $17 87½@$18 for old Mess [illegible] new do.; $17@$17 12½ for old Prime, and $17 [illegible] for new do., ℔ barrel. Dressed Hogs bring, in lots, 7½c. @7¾c. ℔ lb. Cut Meats are in limited supply and demand, at irregular rates. Bacon is in fair request for immediate and future delivery, and it is quite firm, at 9½c.@11c. ℔ lb. Lard is [illegible]. The transactions since our last reach about [illegible] bbls. and tcs. fair to prime, mainly at 12½c. [illegible] ℔ lb. Beef is in lively demand at full rates. The [illegible] since our last consist of 800 bbls. at [illegible] for Country Prime; $8 75@$10 50 for Country Mess [illegible] for repacked do.; and $14@$15 for [illegible] Mess. Prime Mess Beef is very dull [illegible] $14@$18 ℔ tc. Beef Hams are saleable [illegible] at $17 50@$18 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is [illegible] at 16c.@22c. for Ohio; [illegible] for common to very good State; and 28c.@30c. for prime to very choice do., ℔ lb. Cheese is in fair request, at 9c. @10½c. ℔ lb.

RICE—There were sales reported of [illegible] common to choice, at from $3 62½@$4 [illegible] ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—The available supply is [illegible] and owners generally claim very full rates, but the demand is not active. The sales reported since our last do not exceed 500 hhds Cuba, [illegible] at from 9¼ @10c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—About 18,000 lbs. Prime brought 11½c. @ 11¾c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Is moderately dealt in, and is steadily improving. 500 bbls. Ohio and Prison were disposed of to-day, mainly at 30c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were depressed and languid. For Liverpool—Cotton, 5-32d.@7-32d. ℔ lb.; Flour, 2s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 7½d.@8½d. ℔ bushel. For London, 2s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 4s. ℔ tierce; [illegible] ℔ hhd.; and Heavy Goods, 25s. [illegible] For other ports, proportionate quotations.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 23 WEST EIGHTEENTH-STREET.—[illegible] will reopen her school for the [illegible] Sept. 18. A class in English and [illegible] under the instruction of the [illegible] will be commenced Nov. 1, and will [illegible] Young ladies who may desire to [illegible] studies will be admitted to the course at [illegible]. Application may be made to Mme. L. [illegible] at the above address.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 809 BROADWAY.—The number of pupils is limited, and the education imparted is thorough. The discipline is mild, but decided. The School is under the sole charge of the subscriber, except in the French Department. A few vacancies yet remain. For particulars apply as above, No. 809 Broadway, second floor. E. R. WIGGINS, M. A.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 573 Broadway, corner of [illegible]. There are four departments, viz: Primary, Junior, English and Classical. Seven assistant teachers and teacher of Gymnastics. Circulars at the school, at RANDOLPH'S, cor. Broadway and Amity st., and at No. 186 [illegible]. GEO. C. ANTHON.

THE WINTER TERM OF MADAME [illegible]GIER'S French, English and Spanish Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 138 Madison-av., near 32d-st., commences Nov. 3d. Circulars at the institution; omnibusses attached. Also private lessons in French and Music to married and single ladies by the most competent professors.

TEACHER.—A GERMAN YOUNG LADY WISHES to get a residence in a private family where her instructions in Music, and the French and German languages, would be considered as equivalent for her board. Address MUSIC, *Daily Times* office.

OIL-PAINTING, PASTEL, MONOCHROMATIC, AND ORIENTAL TINTING.—Lessons in the above at the pupil's residence, or at the advertiser's, near Union-square. Address EUROPEAN, care of Mr. Schaus, No. 629 Broadway.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS TO JOIN an evening class in Geometry, with an opportunity of studying other branches of pure mathematics. Address X. Y., office of *Daily Times*.

HARP, PIANO, AND SINGING.—LESSONS in the above, at the pupil's residence, or at the advertiser's, No. 286 4th-av. Address Y. City reference.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School, No. 394 Broadway, corner of [illegible] st., is now open. Residence of the Principal, [illegible]

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 806 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. No. 137 MONTAGUE-PLACE, BROOKLYN. New-York classes on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Brooklyn classes on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 3 and 4 P. M. for ladies and children, at 8 P. M. for gentlemen. Ladies' private class at 3 P. M. Pupils can commence at any time during the season.

A. DODWORTH'S BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY.—NEW CLASSES ON MONDAY AND SATURDAY.—In consequence of the great number of pupils entering, and to attend properly to all who may apply, arrangements have been made to form classes for children on Mondays, at 4 P. M., and on Saturdays, at 10 A. M. Commencing on SATURDAY, Nov. 29. Early application is earnestly requested.

W. WHALE AND DAUGHTER'S DANCING classes are now open at Nos. [illegible] and 25 [illegible] New-York, Tuesdays and Saturdays; at Gothic Hall, Brooklyn, Mondays and Thursdays; and at [illegible] Hall, [illegible], South Brooklyn, Wednesdays and Fridays.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.—The late [illegible] been decided in my favor, I am now prepared to manufacture it without further restrictions, at [illegible] rates, on my improved [illegible] with or without extracting the roots. The [illegible] in its manufacture. Teeth extracted [illegible] No. [illegible] Fulton-st., Brooklyn [illegible]

IRON AND HARDWARE.

RAILROAD IRON [illegible]

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVING BAGGAGE or effects, of any kind, at Walker's Hotel, No. [illegible] Greenwich-st., will please call for them, and pay the charges against them, on or before the [illegible] of December next, as the same will be sold at public auction on the [illegible] of December thereafter, to defray the charges thereon. ROBERT WALKER, Proprietor.

DO YOU WANT LUXURIANT WHISKERS or Moustaches? [illegible] ONGUENT will force the beard, or hair to grow in [illegible] weeks. [illegible] will not stain or injure the skin. [illegible] a bottle, sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. [illegible] Broadway [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible] SALE OF BOOKS. [illegible] following days, at 9 o'clock [illegible] LOT SALE OF BOOKS [illegible] This catalogue will embrace a [illegible] English and American [illegible] and Miscellaneous Books, [illegible] bound editions for gifts [illegible] and a general assortment of [illegible]

LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO., Trade Sale Salesrooms, No. 377 and 379 Broadway.

W. S. Mellor, Auctioneer.

BY W. S. MELLOR—THIS DAY, (FRIDAY,) Nov. 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom [illegible] opposite the Astor House, will be sold [illegible] velvet [illegible] The stock is now [illegible] The whole will positively be sold [illegible] marble stands, large double writing desks, &c.

E. L. Delisser, Auctioneer.

BY LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.—NEW Auction and Commission House, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway. THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and following days. The second cargo of JAPAN CURIOSITIES AND FANCY GOODS—Consisting of [illegible] cabinets, [illegible] boxes, [illegible] inlaid with mother of pearl, flowers, birds and curious devices. Also, [illegible] umbrellas, parasols, shoes, [illegible] music boxes, razors, [illegible] the whole a catalogue [illegible] of the trade and others wishing [illegible] for the holidays. Twelve cases Chinese [illegible] Sale peremptory. No [illegible]

William Irving, Auctioneer.

WILLIAM IRVING & CO. WILL SELL [illegible] on FRIDAY, Nov. 28, at 10½ o'clock, for account of whom it may concern, diamonds, jewelry, gold watches, [illegible] a large and choice assortment of elegant [illegible] brooches, bracelets, [illegible] garnet and pearl-set jewelry [illegible] single stone and cluster rings [illegible] diamond earrings in clusters [illegible] gold enameled breastpins [illegible] gold thimbles, toothpicks [illegible] silver boxes, &c. Watches—Fine gold [illegible] chronometer, Duplex, hunting levers, &c. [illegible] vest and guard chains, of various patterns, together with a large assortment of other jewelry.

F. C. Buckley, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON FRIDAY, NOV. 28, AT 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. [illegible] COURT SALE—Under the direction of [illegible] Referee. [illegible] 34th and 35th sts., between Lexington and [illegible] on 36th and 37th sts., between 2d and [illegible] 36th-st., with an irregular plot in the centre [illegible] between 2d and 3d avs. [illegible] the west side of 3d-av., between 30th and [illegible] the east side of 6th-av., between 30th and [illegible] at the office of the Auctioneer, No. [illegible] Wall-st., Basement of the Insurance Building.

Anthony J. Bleecker, Auctioneer.

STEAMSHIPS CHEROKEE AND FALCON.—A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Dec. 2, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the steamer CHEROKEE, partially destroyed by fire [illegible] as she now lies at pier foot of 4th-st., East River. [illegible] Also, the steamship FALCON, [illegible] The engines of this [illegible] both in style and manner [illegible] be examined previous to the day of sale, by applying to the persons in charge on board. Terms, one-quarter cash; balance on time.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO.

Edward B. Franklin, Auctioneer.

FRANKLIN, PETRI & CO. WILL SELL at auction, at salesroom No. 85 Nassau-st., TO-MORROW (Saturday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, to pay advances, [illegible] piano-fortes and [illegible] carpets, [illegible] paintings, clocks, silver-plated ware, French [illegible] and glass ware, table cutlery, fancy goods, &c. Also, ten suites of superior custom-made rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture, dining-room and chamber suites, and a general assortment of cabinet furniture, worthy the attention of the trade, private families and others, as the whole must be sold to close [illegible] made by late firm of Franklin, Nichols & Co.

[illegible] Auctioneer.

BY [illegible]—SALESROOM NO. 70 [illegible] north of John. Auction sale of [illegible] furniture, piano-forte, oil-paintings, carpets and carpeting, [illegible] gold jewelry, silver-plated articles, [illegible] office furniture, Havana cigars [illegible] &c. THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. The above goods are of a superior quality [illegible] for a time [illegible] to be positive, giving [illegible] To avoid detention, selections made by purchasers during the time of auction, from 10½ to [illegible] o'clock, [illegible] immediately be sold.

[illegible] Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, [illegible] near 5th-av., the entire furniture [illegible] comprising elegant parlor furniture [illegible] brocatel and hair cloth; centre and pier tables, rosewood bookcase and secretary, Axminster, Brussels and 3 ply carpets, oil-cloths, hat stand, French bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather beds, blankets, quilts, sheets, table linen, pier and oval mirrors, oil-paintings, extension table, dining and mahogany chairs, cutlery, crockery, China and glass ware, kitchen and basement furniture, [illegible] Catalogues at house morning of sale. [illegible]

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

CHARLES-STREET AND FOURTH-AVENUE [illegible] will sell, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, [illegible] at public auction, at the Merchant's Exchange, [illegible] on the 1st day of December, inst., at 12 o'clock M., of that day, the three-story and attic brick house, containing all the modern improvements, situated at No. 32 Washington [illegible] Charles-st.

Also, a lot of land, situated on the southwest corner of 4th-av and [illegible] R. HOWARD, Assignee.

W. S. Mellor, Auctioneer.

CHOICE OIL PAINTINGS AND FRENCH-PLATE [illegible] auction, THIS DAY, (Friday,) at [illegible] o'clock, at salesrooms Nos. 10 and 15 Park-row, consisting of [illegible] by E. G. Coates, one of which is valued at [illegible]; also 50x60, with rich frame; also, about 80 small [illegible] frames; also, about 50 French-plate [illegible] suitable for the City or country trade. Also, will be sold several fur coats, robes, victorines, [illegible] several fine gold watches, rings, &c. Sold to pay advances.

J. J. Waldron, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY GOODS SUITABLE FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—HENRY G. EVANS will sell on FRIDAY, at 10 o'clock, at No. 6 Liberty-st., an invoice of fancy goods, consisting of French China vases, tea sets, [illegible] with mottoes, colognes and card receivers; also, Bohemian glass vases, colognes, rich plated cake-baskets, tea urns, castors, napkin rings, tea trays, waiters, &c. Goods carefully repacked for shipping.

W. S. Mellor, Auctioneer.

BY W. S. MELLOR, THIS DAY, (FRIDAY,) at 12 o'clock, at salesroom Nos. 12 and 15 Park-row, will be sold, to pay advances, four solid rosewood-case piano-fortes, one of which cost $600, made by W. Lindeman & Son, of New-York, double round corners, with two rows of mouldings, and fully warranted for two years; also three other rich-toned instruments, to be sold positively as [illegible]. Can be viewed previous to sale.

[illegible] Auctioneer.

[illegible] LIQUOR AT AUCTION.—THIS DAY, 10½ o'clock, No. 87 Dey, corner [illegible] damaged shovels, hardware, cutlery, [illegible] cigars, brandy, gin, wine, [illegible] by case or barrel, together with an invoice of small wares suitable for retail dealers.

Edward B. Franklin, Auctioneer.

[illegible] NOTICE.—BY FRANKLIN, PETRI [illegible] TO-MORROW, (Saturday) MORNING, at [illegible] salesroom No. 85 Nassau-st., second-hand [illegible] little used, consisting of carpets, parlor, [illegible] room and kitchen furniture, &c. Sale [illegible] one superior Paris-made solid mahogany [illegible]

INSURANCE.

[illegible] FIRE INSURANCE CO.—NO. 31 [illegible] (Great Western Buildings.) CASH CAPITAL [illegible] PAID IN.—This Company having all [illegible] and securely invested, is now ready to [illegible] and to issue Policies of Insurance [illegible] Buildings, Ships in Port, and other Property [illegible]

JOSEPH WALKER, President.

[illegible] Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

[illegible]	WILLIAM F. MOTT,
[illegible]	EDWARD WOOD,
[illegible]	WM. DENNISTOUN,
[illegible]	EDMUND W. CORLIES,
EDWARD WILLETS,	CHAS. E. PARKER,
JOHN D. WARREN,	CHARLES ELY,
WM. H. ABBATT,	WM. BIRDSALL, Jr.,
EDWARD MERRITT,	SMITH LAWRENCE,
HENRY BARROW,	JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
EDWARD HAIGHT,	B. M. WHITLOCK,
JAMES G. BARNEY,	SAMUEL C. PAXSON,
RICHARD F. BRUFF,	D. CROMWELL,
[illegible] VALENTINE,	[illegible] DONNELL,
JOHN R. WILLIS,	GEORGE H. BRYER,
ROBT. L. MURRAY,	DAVID S. KEELER,
WM. ALLEN BUTLER,	EDW'D CROMWELL,
[illegible]	MATT'W MITCHELL,
JOHN ALLEN,	GEO. B. GRINNELL.

NEW-WORLD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of the City of New-York, office, No. 32 Pine-st. (Great Western Buildings.)

Cash Capital .... $200,000.

ALL PAID IN.

This company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this City.

DIRECTORS:

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[illegible]	[illegible] Thompson,	Elisha E. Morgan,
[illegible] Reed,	Wm. Birdsall,	F. Cousinery,
[illegible] Willets,	C. R. Connolly,	S. W. Gaines,
[illegible]	R. C. Burlarge,	Abdel T. Finn,
[illegible]	Israel Corse,	G. Griswold, Jr.,
[illegible]	Fred. G. Swan,	Edwin Thorne,
[illegible] Christal,	Louis J. Belloni,	James E. Pell,
[illegible] Whitehead,	John Randall,	Robt. Emmet, Jr.
Arthur Leary,	Charles Tuttle,	David Lane,
Richard Hardt,	C. L. Becknagel,	David Logan,

THOS. A. EMMET, President.

GAMALIEL MEAD, Vice-President.

SAMUEL A. PATTERSON, Secretary.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, TO LET OR LEASE—A MILL with a never-failing stream of fresh water, and about 100 acres of land, situated near Foster's Meadow, Long Island, about twelve miles from the Brooklyn ferries. The mill is in complete order; two run of stone, and a good run of custom. Good dwelling and out-houses on the farm. For particulars, inquire of JOHN CONSELYEA, Graham-av., near Skillman-st.; JOHN PESHINE, No. 60 Ewen-st., Williamsburg; and J. A. DELANCY, No. 262 Rivington-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE IN BROOKLYN, cheap; a 1½-story cottage, five rooms, recently painted and papered, and in good order; lot 20 by 90 feet; courtyard, with fruit and shrubbery; on Portland-av., between Fulton and Atlantic sts. Price $1,600—half can remain. Inquire of J. DAVENPORT, corner Fulton-av. and Oxford-st. Immediate possession.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR WESTERN lands, well located, three new three-story brick houses, 22x48 feet, on Huntington-st., between Court and Clinton sts., Brooklyn, having all the modern improvements, built of the best materials, and in the best manner.

P. C. BUCKLEY, No. 40 Wall-st., basement.

FOR SALE—THREE HOUSES ON FIRST-AV., between 33d and 33d sts., 20 by 45 feet, lots 70 feet, four stories high, in good order; also two of same description, on 33d-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Inquire of IRVING, PARMELEE & CO., No. 31 Pine-st.

CYPRESS HILL CEMETERY.—FOR SALE—16 choice lots on Lamartine and Dryden Path, at $40 per lot. Apply to E. L. BOLLER, No. 38 Liberty-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE UNTIL MAY next, and a lease given for three years longer if desired. It is a large marble basement, two-story and attic house, in good order. To let only to a single family, and the best of reference required. It is located in a good and quiet neighborhood, near Houston-st., and not far from Broadway. Inquire at No. 425 Washington-st.

TO LET FOR SIX MONTHS, OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—A well finished brown-stone front English basement house, on the north side of East 36th-st., [illegible] from Lexington-av.

FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, No. 74 Wall-st.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, THE MODERN 3-story house No. 169 Amity-st., 34 Clinton West from Court-st., replete with every convenience, possession immediately; apply on the premises, or to J. W. MOORE, No. 43 Broadway, New-York, up stairs.

TO LET—THE THIRD AND FOURTH FLOORS of building No. 120 Fulton-st. Apply to DRUMGOLD & PROCH, on the premises.

$400 FOR A HOUSE, WITH ALL THE modern improvements, such as range, gas, hot and cold water baths, &c.; house new, and in complete order; also, a good neighborhood between 6th and 7th avs. in 46th-st. Inquire of D. DORITY, on the premises No. 95 West 46th-st., or No. 8 Cortlandt-st.

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—Three-story basement and sub-cellar brick house, with white marble mantels, gas, range, &c. Elegant furniture, scarcely used, will be sold at a very reasonable price, and house let low to a good tenant. Location, Pacific-st., fifteen minutes' walk from Wall-st. or South ferries, Brooklyn. Or will be let furnished. Address F. B., Box No. 18 Post Office.

FACTORY ROOM TO LET.—A VERY FINE well-lighted room, 40 by 100 feet, with steady power, in a new brick building a short distance from the City. Apply to No. 30 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, on second floor, in suite, or single offices—a very desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's office. Entrance on 4th-av.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FARM AND MILL PROPERTY.—To exchange for City property 2,000 acres of land, situated in Steuben County, New-York, near the New-York and Erie Railroad; 180 acres are under improvement, and the soil of all is of excellent quality, and particularly for wheat and grass. There is on the premises a Steam Saw-Mill, nearly new, and capable of cutting from 20,000 to 30,000 feet of lumber in 24 hours. There is also a smart Water Saw-Mill on the premises, with good power. There are also several good dwelling-houses, barns, and a store on the premises. This store is in a good stand for business, and any one disposed to establish a grist-mill, and keep a stock of goods suitable for a country store, could create a profitable business at this point. Part of the land is timbered with pine and oak. Price of the whole, $25,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 2 Metropolitan Bank Building.

FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE —In the village of Madison, Morris County, N. J.—several good farms, from 200 acres down to 15 acres, very desirably located. Within a few minutes' walk of the railroad depot, two very desirable properties, one 40 acres, one 14 acres. The two lots mentioned are worthy immediate attention. Good buildings, nearly new, with abundance of fruit, shade trees and shrubbery. Inquire of S. D. HUNTING, Waverley House, Madison, near the railroad depot.

ROCKAWAY FARM FOR SALE.—FOR SALE at Rockaway, a farm of about 100 acres of meadow and upland, having a fine view of the ocean, with farm-house, barn, out-buildings, &c.; apply to P. R. WILKINS, No. 11 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A TRACT OF 123 acres of land, within three miles of the 10th-st. ferry. Will be sold or exchanged for good City property, (not tenant houses.) Apply to

JOHN S. KELSO, No. 62 William-st.

FOR SALE.—A BEAUTIFUL FARM CONTAINING 130 acres, along the Camden and Amboy Railroad, near Hightstown, N. J. For particulars, address D. P. HUTCHINSON, Hightstown, N. J.

HOUSES AND ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, unfurnished rooms, with every facility for housekeeping, either in New-York, Brooklyn, or Jersey City; location convenient to business in New-York; neighborhood must be unexceptionable; best of reference given and required; rent about $300. Address Box 3,323 General Post-Office.

WANTED—TO LEASE, FOR ONE OR THREE YEARS, a large and convenient house, with five to ten acres of land attached. The locality should be easy of access, and within one hour of Wall-st. Address C. S. T., Madison-square Post-Office.

HOUSE WANTED—FURNISHED—A MEDIUM sized house, handsomely furnished, with all the modern improvements; between Broadway and 6th-av., and 8th and 14th sts. Possession required by 1st December. Address Box 521 Post-Office, stating location, terms, &c.

STEAM POWER.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of 24th and 25th sts. East River. These Works, erected expressly for mechanical purposes, are peculiarly adapted for either heavy or light machinery; the engines are of 1,000 horse power, and the whole establishment is fitted up in a manner unsurpassed in this country. For terms, &c., apply at the Office on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET—IN LIGHT AND airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 103 Cliff-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

U. S. PASSPORTS, ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN EXCELLENT CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.—The advertiser has to dispose of the entire right of a section of this City, of the exclusive patent right for saws, for the resawing of lumber. It is a business of growing importance, and the work by these machines is done much better, and with greater rapidity, than by any other. Also, a mill-right for the same, together with a fire-proof building, the lease of the lots, a steam engine, two large circular saws, two planing machines, shafting, &c., now in operation. The proprietor would retain an interest in the same if desired. Apply on the premises, No. 260 West 18th-st. N. P. LABARTE.

PARTNER WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WITH $3,000 or $5,000 cash, is wanted either as silent partner or book-keeper, in a profitable cash manufacturing business. Advertiser is able to guarantee 30 per cent. profit, and will allow an appropriate salary for services as bookkeeper. Address A. B. S., Union-square Post-Office.

PARTNER WANTED.—A PRACTICAL BUSINESS man to take one-third interest in an old well established Milling Machine Shop and Foundry business. Location unsurpassed and business always good. Fine water power; no competition. Address G. H. SMITH & BOYD, No. 346 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE CABINET MANUFACTORY Nos. 163 and 165 Attorney-st., together with the steam-engine, main shaft, &c. Lot 75 feet in front by 100 feet in depth. Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, attorney, &c. No. 74 Wall-st.

TO DRUGGISTS.—WANTED TO PURCHASE—An interest in a City drug store, not to exceed $5,000, by a young man who has had 2 years' experience in the business. Address Post-Office, Box No. 207, Newark, N. J.

OILS AND PAINTS.

KEROSENE OILS.

KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.

KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL.

KEROSENE BINNACLE OIL.

AUSTENS, Agents, No. 60 Beaver-st.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club houses will find a complete assortment of well seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

PROPOSALS.

FULTON-AVENUE RAILROAD.—SEALED proposals for constructing this road from Brooklyn-av. to Hunterfly Road, will be received until Tuesday, Dec. 2, at noon, at the office No. 11 Fulton-st., where specifications may be seen.

The Company reserve the right to reject all bids.

DR. ALBAN GOLDSMITH—EX-PROFESSOR of Surgery, having returned to the City, will resume the practice and give lectures on Lithotrity, (or removing stone from the bladder without cutting,) also all diseases connected with the genito-urinary organs. Office No. 10 Franklin-st.; hours from 9 to 12 A. M. and 4 to 6 P. M.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

The original and genuine article!!! For purifying the blood. An unfailing remedy for scrofula, cutaneous and biliary disorders. Its unparalleled success has called forth the most flattering commendations from eminent physicians throughout the country.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

C. REICHEN,

PILL MANUFACTURER,

No. 14 Mercer-st., corner of Howard-st.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—MR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

MR. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st.; and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the École de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper, and around each case.

Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 6 o'clock till 9 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases whereby there is a saving of $9.

Special arrangements having been made with the various Expresses, the nine-dollar cases of the Triesemar, and the larger sizes, will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.

No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND is the NE PLUS ULTRA OF VENEREAL MEDICINES and but requires to be known to meet with universal approbation, and to stamp Dr. Ward as the greatest benefactor of the day.

Dr. Ward hereby offers a reward of $5,000 to any physician who, after a proper demonstration, can cure private diseases with equally uniform celerity, ease, safety and cheapness as he can—he either alleviates or cures in one day. Those who doubt should call, and he will cure them without charge. Remember, all ye who have been lingering for weeks and months, drinking nauseous compounds which destroy the stomach, and swallowing poisonous pills that undermine the constitution, that by calling on Dr. WARD you may in a few hours enjoy the pleasures of life and feel that "Richard is himself again."

SURE CURE.—The Greatest Remedy, DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND.—Nothing else makes a thorough cure of private diseases, the infallible friend of the afflicted. Other remedies are worse than useless. It alone cures that it never returns; removes the disease without leaving its poison in the blood to contaminate the system and break out continually. Price $1. Sold at Dr. Ward's old-established office, No. 30 Canal-st., three doors east of Broadway.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—DR. HAMMOND would inform the public that he may be consulted, confidentially, on all those important diseases which constitute his specialty, at his rooms No. 516 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas. Dr. H. is an ex-pupil of Drs. Carnochan and Mott, of this City; and in order to perfect himself in this branch of Medicine, removed to Paris in 1846, where he studied four years, in the celebrated Hospital du Midi, under Ricord himself, who is the first living surgeon in diseases of the genito-urinary organs. Returning to this city in 1850 he established "Ricord's Practice," a method of treatment which, from rapidity of cure and permanent safety to the constitution, has revolutionized medical science, in this class of maladies. Dr. HAMMOND'S success for the last six years has been unparalleled, so much so that numerous imitators have sprung up, who are as ignorant of medicine generally as they are of this important branch of it. Consultations in English or French, personally or by letter. In till 1 o'clock, and from 5 to 7 evenings. C. D. HAMMOND, M. D.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON has for a long series of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection. An immediate application should always be made; but if the disease has lain concealed in the system, or has spread by injudicious treatment, the undersigned knows himself especially competent to treat such cases, by a method at once safe, speedy and efficacious. Dr. WATSON is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. W. WATSON, M. D.,

Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

$1.000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. HUNTER cures when the treatment of other physicians and all other remedies fail. His Red Drop is your only reliance for a thorough cure, in certain diseases. No. 3 Division-st., the only place now so well known for the very extraordinary cures it has performed, without diet or hindrance from business, when all other remedies only drive the disease in the blood. $1 only. This secures the patient from secondary attacks, and is the only remedy on earth that does it. Try all others and see. Beware of a handbill stating Dr. Hunter has removed. It is a villainous deception. Consultation private. Book gratis.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—20th edition, 400 pages, 100 electrotype illustrations, cloth, $1. It gives the advertised remedies, and shows the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of emissions, impotency, strictures, gleet, &c. He cures all such diseases at No. 22 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. until 9 P. M. We recommend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Democrat, &c.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise, &c.; Offices, No. 546 Houston-st., near Wooster. Hours, 9 to 12 A. M., 6 to 9 P. M., Sundays excepted. By application in the recent stage of disease, an instantaneous cure is obtained. Consultations confidential. Private seats for waiting. For treatment by letter, address Box No. 980 Post-Office.

YOUR ATTENTION IS REQUESTED TO the "CHILDBIRTH PAIN ALLEVIATOR," advertised fully in the Daily News. Send for a circular. F. BRUNOU, M. D., No. 356 Bowery, New-York.

GAS AND FIXTURES.

CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES.—A very extensive and varied assortment of the above goods are now being designed and manufactured by us, at our large manufactory in this City, and at other places. The public are respectfully solicited to the examination or purchase of them, at our warerooms No. 376 Broadway, corner of Spring-st., opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. Dealers supplied at short notice, in any quantities, on the most favorable terms. Churches, public buildings, dwellings and stores, both in and out of the City, fitted up with promptness and entire satisfaction.

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Printers, Lithographers and Stationers. All kinds of Printing executed in the best style, with copper-faced type, at the lowest rates.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE!

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, with New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Nov. 3, 1856, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express, at 6:30 A. M., for Buffalo. Dunkirk Express, at 6:30 A. M., for Dunkirk. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Passengers by this train remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Chicago Express, at 12 M., for Dunkirk, Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M. (from foot of Chambers-st.) via Piermont for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Middletown, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5:00 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations.

THE ABOVE TRAINS RUN DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED. The Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning, with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Monday, Nov. 3, 1856.—Three daily trains to Albany, Sundays excepted. Fare $1 50 from New-York to Albany. Leave New-York as follows, from station corner of White and Centre sts.:

6:30 A. M. Express train for Albany, connecting with the Central Railroad and Northern trains.

8:15 A. M. Mail train, running directly through without change of cars, and connecting at Chatham Four Corners with the Western trains for Pittsfield, North Adams, and other stations.

4:30 P. M. Express, running directly through without change of cars, and connecting with Central train at 11 P. M. for the West.

RETURNING, LEAVE ALBANY.

8:15 A. M. Mail train for New-York direct.

10:45 A. M. Express, without change of cars.

5 P. M. Express, without change of cars.

Tickets to be obtained, and baggage checked, at the office of the Western Railroad, Albany, or at White and Centre, Broome or 26th-st., and 4th-av., New-York.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, PLATTSBURG, ROUSE'S POINT AND MONTREAL, SAME DAY.—Leave New-York via Hudson River Railroad at 6:30 A. M.; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11:50 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 3:20, Burlington 5:15, Plattsburg 8:15, Rouse's Point 9 P. M., Montreal 10:30 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave New-York at 11½ A. M.; (Nov. 3 this goes into effect:) leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 5:45; arrive at Rutland 9:15 P. M., lodge; leave at 6 A. M.; arrive at Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon. Leave New-York at 4:45 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave at 2:30 A. M., for all points north and east of Rutland.

ISAAC V. BAKER,

Superintendent of Troy and Boston Railroad.

MAY 5, 1856.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY. —Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Mauch Chunck.

FALL ARRANGEMENT—Commencing October 7, 1856. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, at 7:30 and 10:30 A. M., 3:30 and 5:00 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st, at 7:30 and 9 A. M., 3 and 5 P. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM NOV. 3, 1856, the trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Train, 6:30 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.; Mail, 11:30 A. M.; Emigrant, 6:45 P. M.; For Poughkeepsie, 8 A. M. and 1 and 3:30 P. M.; For Sing Sing, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.; For Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Sing Sing and Peekskill trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 5:45, and 10:15 A. M., and 4:45 P. M.; and East Albany at 6:15, and 10:40 A. M., and 5:20 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE TO PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., via PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Nov. 3, trains leave Hartford at 7:10 A. M. (Accommodation) and 12:45 P. M., Express. Leave Providence 9 A. M., Express, 2:05 P. M., Accommodation, connecting at Hartford with Express train for New-York. For particulars, see Pathfinder Railway Guide.

J. A. BROOKS Agent Providence.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17 and $15 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 8:45 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:45 and 5 P. M. The cars leave Flushing (L. I.) at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point. Through in 55 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Sup't.

FINANCIAL.

THE INTEREST DUE DEC. 1 ON MILWAUKIE CITY BONDS, issued to the Milwaukie and Watertown Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons at our office, No. 8 Wall-st., on and after the 1st proximo. ATWOOD & CO.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

We issue sight bills on the

UNION BANK OF LONDON.

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland.

In sums from £1 upwards, at $5 per £.

Address

TAYLOR, BROTHERS, Bankers,

No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

COLLECTIONS IN GALVESTON, TEXAS. NOTES AND DRAFTS, payable in the above city, collected for a commission of one-quarter of one per cent. Prompt and careful attention given to the collection of notes, drafts and acceptances in all the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canadas. Bills of the Commercial and Agricultural Bank of Galveston redeemed by KISSAM & TAYLOR, Bankers, No. 30 Wall-st.

REFERENCES—Bank of America, National Bank, Leather Manufacturers' Bank and Shoe and Leather Bank.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS FOR SALE.—Cleveland City 7 per cent. bonds, Water Loan.

Detroit City 7 per cent. bonds.

Milwaukee City 7 per cent. bonds.

Chicago City 6 per cent. bonds.

New-Orleans 6 per cent. bonds.

Cincinnati 6 per cent. bonds.

San Francisco 10 per cent. bonds.

St. Louis County 7 per cent. bonds.

Mobile County 7 per cent. bonds.

For sale by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,

Corner of Nassau and Pine sts., New-York.

NOTICE.—BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE stock of the Lamar Fire Insurance Company of the City of New-York, will be opened at No. 68 Wall-st., on Monday, Dec. 1, from 11 A. M. until 2 P. M. of each day until the whole capital of $200,000 is subscribed.

EDWARD ANTHONY,

WILLIAM H. CARY,

ISAAC H. FROTHINGHAM,

NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1856. Commissioners.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—ALBANY, Nov. 5, 1856. The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the City Hall, in the city of Albany, on the second Wednesday, (the 10th) of December next. The poll will open at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and continue open for two hours thereafter. By order of the Board of Directors.

GILBERT WILSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (date issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.

OFFICE OF THE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Nov. 19, 1856.—The annual election for ten Directors of this Company will be held, at the office, No. 40 Wall-st., on MONDAY, Dec. 1, next, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M.

W. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—The Second Mortgage 7 per cent. Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company, maturing in 1875, interest payable half-yearly in New-York, are for sale by STRACHAN & SCOTT, No. 51 William-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Corner of Broadway and Grand-st.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have, this day, declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 1st day of December. The transfer-books will be closed from the 20th inst. till the 1st December, inclusive.

THOMAS F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, NOVEMBER 18, 1856.—The Directors of this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st day of December. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st prox. R. BUCK, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Howard Insurance Company have this day declared a dividend of fifteen per cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after Monday, the 1st day of December next. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1856.

BILLIARD TABLES.

PHELAN'S MODEL BILLIARD TABLES and Patent Combination Cushions for sale only at No. 786 Broadway, corner of 10th-st., next Grace Church, No. 59 Chambers-st., and No. 63 Ann-st.

Second edition now ready:

THE GAME OF BILLIARDS. By M. PHELAN, just published by D. APPLETON & CO. Price $1. Mailed free of postage on receipt of price at No. 63 Ann-st.

BROOKLYN NOTICE.—THE STOCK OF fine decorated China and Holiday Presents will be sold at a great reduction from the usual prices, till 18th December, at the China Arcade, No. 107 Atlantic-st., near Clinton. THOMAS F. FIELD, Agent.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are as follows:

ATLANTIC, Capt. ELDRIDGE; BALTIC, Capt. COMSTOCK; ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130. In second cabin, $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulkheads, and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the Banks north of 42 degrees until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, April 26	1856	Wednesday, May 14	1856
Saturday, May 10	1856	Wednesday, May 28	1856
Saturday, May 24	1856	Wednesday, June 11	1856
Saturday, June 7	1856	Wednesday, June 25	1856
Saturday, June 21	1856	Wednesday, July 9	1856
Saturday, July 5	1856	Wednesday, July 23	1856
Saturday, July 19	1856	Wednesday, Aug. 6	1856
Saturday, Aug. 2	1856	Wednesday, Aug. 20	1856
Saturday, Aug. 16	1856	Wednesday, Sept. 3	1856
Saturday, Aug. 30	1856	Wednesday, Sept. 17	1856
Saturday, Sept. 13	1856	Wednesday, Oct. 1	1856
Saturday, Sept. 27	1856	Wednesday, Oct. 15	1856
Saturday, Oct. 11	1856	Wednesday, Oct. 29	1856
Saturday, Oct. 25	1856	Wednesday, Nov. 12	1856
Saturday, Nov. 8	1856	Wednesday, Nov. 26	1856
Saturday, Nov. 22	1856	Wednesday, Dec. 10	1856
Saturday, Dec. 6	1856	Wednesday, Dec. 24	1856
Saturday, Dec. 20	1856		

For freight or passage apply to

EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.

BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.

STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.

B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

NIAGARA, Wickman, leave Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 22.

PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 29.

ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston........Wednesday, Nov. 5.

ASIA, Lott, leave New-York........Wednesday, Nov. 12.

CANADA, Lang, leave Boston........Wednesday, Nov. 19.

EUROPA, Leitch, leave New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 26.

NIAGARA, Wickman, leave Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 3.

PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 10.

ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston........Wednesday, Dec. 17.

AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 24.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therein expressed.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

FOR BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON.—The U. S. Mail Steamship WASHINGTON, E. CAVENDY, Commander, will sail for Bremen, touching at Southampton, to land the Mails and Passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, Nov. 29, at 12 o'clock M., from pier No. 37 North River.

PRICE OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON OR BREMEN:

In First Cabin, Main Saloon	$130
In First Cabin, Lower Saloon	110
In Second Cabin	60

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamer.

Specie delivered in Havre or London.

No Parcels received on the day of sailing.

All Letters must pass through the Post-Office.

For freight or passage, apply to

C. H. SAND, Agent, No. 11 South William-st.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW:

EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WM. CUMMINGS, Commander.

NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander.

GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander.

The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as under:

EDINBURG....Saturday, 15th November, at 12 o'clock M.

NEW-YORK..Saturday, 29th November, at 12 o'clock M.

GLASGOW....Saturday, 6th December, at 12 o'clock M.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First-class, $75; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30.

An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer.

For freight or passage, apply to J. McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway.

New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Dec. 13, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

First Cabin	$130
Second Cabin	75

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

No freight will be taken after Thursday, Dec. 11. For freight or passage apply to

MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 53 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The United States Mail Steamship ERICSSON, Captain Lowber, will depart with the United States mails for Europe, positively, on SATURDAY, Dec. 6, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st. The steamers of this line have improved water-tight bulkheads. For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-Office—any others will be returned.

The rate of freight from Liverpool to New-York is reduced to Four Pounds per ton measurement, until further notice.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO STEAMSHIP LINE via NICARAGUA.—SHORTEST ROUTE BY 700 MILES.—PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.—The new docks at Virgin Bay and at San Juan del Sur are now completed. The Steamers will hereafter lie at the wharves to receive passengers and freight, thus avoiding all exposures in small boats. The new and splendid steamship TENNESSEE, Capt. E. TINKLEPAUGH, (1,800 tons burden,) will sail from Pier foot of Beach-st., North River, for SAN JUAN DE NICARAGUA, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 24, 1856, at 3 o'clock P. M., to connect with the steamer SIERRA NEVADA, from San Juan del Sur, on the Pacific, for San Francisco. Passengers will find this the healthiest and cheapest route. 50 pounds baggage allowed each passenger; 10 cents on excess.

For freight or passage, apply only to

CHARLES MORGAN & SONS,

No. 2 Bowling Green, New-York.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. SKINNER, is now loading at Pier No. 13, N. R., for the above ports, and will leave at 3 o'clock on SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

The Wednesday's steamer of this line is discontinued for the present, but one will be dispatched for the above ports every Saturday.

LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 22 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The splendid steamship ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SCHENCK, will leave for Savannah on SATURDAY, Nov. 29, from pier No. 4, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. Bills of lading signed only on board.

For freight or passage, apply to

SAML. L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Nov. 3, 1856.—The MEDINA BANK has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the BANK OF THE CAPITOL, in the city of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, New-York, as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

PEORIA AND OQUAWKA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons of the Eastern Extension Bonds of this Company, due Dec. 1, will be paid on presentation, at the Shoe and Leather Bank, on and after that date.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—THIRD-AV., corner of 9th-st., open daily from 9 till 2, and Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest on deposits of $500 and under, 6 per cent.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the first Premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF NEW 7-OCTAVE, first-class Boston Pianos, in carved and plain cases, for rent, at reduced rates, with rent applied if purchased. Second-hand pianos, melodeons and harmoniums for sale or rent. New pianos at great bargains for cash. S. T. GORDON,

No. 297 Broadway.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN, Piano-forte manufacturers, WAREROOM No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, WHERE a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively their own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

SEVERAL CHEAP SECOND-HAND PIANO-FORTES in excellent condition, for sale or for hire. Also, a fine assortment of superior new Pianos for sale at G. BERGQVIST'S Piano-warerooms, 14 West 15th-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF KINGS.—ELIZUR WARD and JOHN E. GILBERT against MATTHEW E. NAGE, Ann [illegible], Cornelius Dubois, Joseph B. Vandervoort, Horace J. Perrin, Charles T. Gilbert, Caleb A. Colquitt, [illegible] W. Wood, Alexander H. Grant, Richard D. Weeks, Thomas Adams, James McChesney, Charles E. Dannenberg, John Harris, Ferdinand H. Bock, Hugo Ackerman, and Gavin Weller.—Summons for relief.—To the above-named defendants, or to either of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the city of Brooklyn, on the 22d day of November, 1856, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Nov. 22, 1856.

J. D. & T. D. SHERWOOD,

n28-law6wF Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF KINGS.—In the matter of the claim of AARON SUTTON to certain moneys awarded to Unknown Owners for land embraced within the limits of Central Park in the City of New-York.—Notice is hereby given that the said AARON SUTTON will apply to one of the Justices of this Court, at a special term thereof, to be held at Chambers in the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 27th day of December, A. D. 1856, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the moneys awarded by the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment appointed in the matter of the opening of Central Park in the City of New-York, to Unknown Owners, of and for all those twenty-nine lots laid down and designated on "Damage Map of Central Park, [illegible] Division," made by said Commissioners, by the numbers [illegible] in block [illegible], numbers [illegible] in block [illegible], numbers [illegible] and [illegible] in block [illegible], numbers [illegible] in block [illegible], and numbers [illegible] in block [illegible].—Dated New-York, Nov. [illegible], 1856.

O'BRIEN & HIGGINBOTHAM,

n28-law6wF Attorneys for Claimant.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—ANDREW WATEROUS [illegible] against JEAN F. MOLIERE, PIERRE J. [illegible], ETIENNE PERISSE, JAMES PRENTISS, CHARLES DREVETT, ANTONIO PELLETIER and HENRY DE VEUVE, defendants. Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not Ser.) To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 10 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand dollars with interest thereon from the tenth day of [illegible], 1856, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Aug. [illegible], 1856.

BARRETT & BRINSMADE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was duly filed with the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on Thursday, the 6th day of November, 1856.

n7-law6wF B. & B., Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—KINGS COUNTY.—HOSEA WEBSTER against ANDREW J. SNYDER, Rose Quin the mother, and Thomas Quin, Hugh Quin, Isabella Quin, Mary Quin, Catharine Quin, brothers and sisters of John Quin, late of Williamsburg, deceased, James Moore and Francis McQuade, executors of the last will and testament of said deceased.—Summons for Relief.—To each and every of the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the County Clerk's Office, of Kings County, at the City Hall, Brooklyn, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and serve a copy of your answer on him at his office, No. 341 Fulton-st., in the City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Nov. 27, 1856.

JOHN P. ROLFE, Plaintiff's Attorney,

n28-law6wF No. 341 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—SEBASTIAN ALBUS against MATTHEW DIDIER and ANN DIDIER, his wife.—Summons for relief.—To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, on the 19th day of April, 1856, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 6 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, April 19, 1856.

DEAN & SANFORD, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

o24-law6wF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL E. THISTLE, late of the City of New-York, stone-cutter, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of EDWARD CROMMELIN, No. 626 Washington-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 29th day of May next.—Dated, New-York, Nov. 27, 1856.

EDWARD CROMMELIN, } Executors.

ABRAHAM McBRIDE,

n28-law6mF JOHANNA THISTLE, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROD. MAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM THORNE, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator, at his residence, No. [illegible] Clinton-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the [illegible] day of April next.—Dated Sept. 24, 1856.

OGDEN H. THORNE, Administrator, with will annexed.

s24-law6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLEMENT BUNNEMEYER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of HENRY G. SCUDDER, No. 116 Washington-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 9, 1856.

HENRY G. SCUDDER, Administrator.

MARY C. BUNNEMEYER, Administratrix.

o10-law6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER CLINTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of MATTHEW CLINTON, No. 360 Greenwich-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of March next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 21, 1856.

MARY CLINTON, Administratrix.

au22-law6mF MATTHEW CLINTON, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DOMINGO LIT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of BARTOLOME BLANCO, No. 107 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 7, 1856.

BARTOLOME BLANCO, } Executors.

W*o8-law6m SALVADOR CHAPPELL,

COAL.

SCRANTON COAL.—THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA and Western Railroad Company (office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York) continue to sell this superior Coal, delivered on board vessels at Elizabethport, N. J., at the following prices, per ton of 2,240 pounds, viz.:

Lump	$4 15
Steamboat	4 30
Large Egg, for grates and house furnaces	4 30
Small Egg, for large stoves and grates	4 75
Nut or Stove, for cooking-stoves, ranges, &c.	4 75
Chestnut, for small engines, &c.	3 60

Freight to New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, &c., in the barges of the Company, 37½ cents per ton.

W. E. WARREN, Treasurer.

COAL.—ON HAND AND CONSTANTLY DISCHARGING from boats, the very superior Spring and Locust Mountain Lehigh Coals, furnace and range sizes; also, black-mine and tunnel-vein red-ash, for grates and stoves, delivered dry, clean and free from impurity at lowest cash prices. Yards No. 191 Lexington-av., corner 32d-st., Nos. 117 and 119 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

KINDLING WOOD.—BEST QUALITY VIRGINIA pine, seasoned oak and hickory at the lowest prices. Orders per post promptly delivered.

S. HARRISON & SON, No. 250 West 26th-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers under the firm of CREVELING, WARNE & GARRISON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. WARNE having sold his interest to SAMUEL D. BEACH. The business of the firm will be settled by E. W. CREVELING and S. W. GARRISON, who are authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation. E. W. CREVELING,

JOHN WARNE,

NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1856. S. W. GARRISON.

The undersigned having formed a copartnership, will continue the Crockery business at No. 182 Duane-st., under the firm of CREVELING, GARRISON & BEACH.

E. W. CREVELING,

S. W. GARRISON,

NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1856. S. D. BEACH.

FURNITURE.

IRON FURNITURE.

THE NEW-YORK FOUNDRY, RAILING and Iron Furniture Works furnish all kinds of cast and wrought-iron work for buildings. A greater variety of patterns for iron railing than any other establishment in New-York, and the largest manufactory of iron furniture in the United States. SANFORD & TABB,

No. 31 Green-st., New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE—At H. F. FARRINGTON'S Manufactory Warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Grand and Broome.

REMOVALS.

H. GEBHARD'S NATIONAL GYMNASIUM AND FENCING ACADEMY—Late No. [illegible] Broadway—has removed to the large place at Academy Hall, No. 663 Broadway.

NOTICE.—DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO. HAVE removed to Mechanics' Bank Building, 33 Wall-st., where they issue Mercantile credits, available in all parts of the world, and to buy and sell Foreign Exchange.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

ENCAUSTIC TILES FOR VESTIBULES, halls, hearths, dining-rooms, conservatories, &c. Garnkirk Chimney-tops, drain-pipes, &c. For sale by MILLER & COATES, No. 279 Pearl-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Grammar School for Boys, in School-house No. 20 on Eighth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, the girls' school under the direction of Miss M. M. Ogden, Principal, has an average attendance of 250. The highest attendance present during the present month, and the total number of applicants for admission 410. The pupils are divided into six classes, under the instruction of Mess. A. Flanagan and Messrs. Bowman, M. R. Hun, L. J. Swanson, Angus R. Parmenter and Measures A. Smith. There are a number of carpet twine, fringe and tassel, silk and brush factories in this patchwhoodhood in which are a number of girls under 14 years (the prescribed age.) Many of these children have applied for admission and have been turned away on account of their youth. This has also been the case in most if not all of the other Evening Schools. There are many other applicants who are kept at home during the day to tend the baby, and could attend the Evening School. Some modification of the existing rule as to age ought to be made. The class numbered only well and their advancement in the various studies has been equal to the best. Vocal music is taught by Mesrs. Slater and Pomeroy more effectually than in any Evening School we have visited. The class in Drawing and Perspective meets twice one week. The average age of the pupils is 14 years.

The Boys' School has an average attendance of 350, with a register of 500, of these 50 are over twenty-one, and the oldest is fifty-six years of age. Spelling, reading, geography, history, grammar, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, and penmanship are taught. There is a class of thirty-five Germans learning the English language; a class of twenty-two in architectural drawing, and two classes in sketching and perspective drawing, numbering eighty-six. This school is under the care of John W. Boyce, Principal, aided by Charles McGuegan and eight other assistants. Singing is taught by Messrs C. and H. McGuegan, of the Columbian Serenaders. The attendance is regular and the organization of the school satisfactory.

The regular examination of the Girls' and Boys' Grammar School No. 17, on Forty-seventh-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, in the Twenty-second Ward, commenced yesterday, (Thursday,) and will conclude to-day, at 1 o'clock; after which there will be a public exhibition of the highest classes of both schools, under the direction of James Mowatt, Esq., and Mrs. Amelia Kingsbury, Principals of No. 17. The results of the examination yesterday were pronounced satisfactory by Messrs. Randall and Kinnan, the committee.

☞ Looking to at some of the Public Schools, yesterday, we stumbled upon Hon. Schuyler Colfax, member of Congress from Indiana, who, in company with Mr. Lansing, school-friend, Mr. John B. Lansing, were around visiting the three schools of the Eleventh Ward. According to their story, all of them were in capital condition. Quite 3,000 scholars are in actual daily attendance in that Ward alone. In School No. 19, Twenty-first-street, near Eighth-avenue, (Thos. Fowler, Principal) there are over 2,000 scholars within its walls every day. School No. 11, in Seventeenth-street, has 1,000 pupils—Mr. McNary, Principal. This school intends giving a Concert at the Academy of Music on the 11th of December, the profits of which are to be applied to the purchase of pianos and musical apparatus for the school.

The pupils, as we afterward learned, particularly enjoyed these visitors' brief speeches,—especially when they illustrated that Mr. Colfax was a graduate of a New-York public school, and accustomed to break at times of his alma mater. By the way, it would not hurt some of our own Congressmen, however much it might damage the pupils, to look in occasionally at the public schools—instead to look in daily, and be duly entered on the register, might not seriously damage some of them.

Gas on Staten Island.

The pipes are laid for nearly ten miles, and all within 60 days, passing through the villages of Clifton, Stapleton, Tompkinsville, New-Brighton, Elliottville, Factoryville, and Port Richmond.

The vessel at Townsend's dock, at Clifton, are in a rapid state of forwardness, and during the month of January all these villages will be lighted.

OVERCOATS! OVERCOATS!! OVERCOATS!!!

ENGLISH, ENGLISH, ENGLISH.

EVANS'

EXTENSIVE

CLOTHING

WAREHOUSE,

Nos. 66 and 68

Fulton-st.,

Between Gold and Cliff.

Fine Black Cloth Sackcoats and Raglans.....$10
Line-skin Raglans.....8
Petersham Overcoats.....$4 to 12
Superfine Beaver Overcoats.....15
Canada Gray Overcoats.....6
Splendid Plaid Sackcoats.....10
Black and Fancy Velvet Vests.....$2 to 3
Rich Moire Antique Vests.....3
Genteel Black Cloth Suits (complete).....12
Cassimere Business Coats.....$3 50 to 10

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

&c., &c., &c., &c.,

&c., &c., &c.

&c., &c.

[Advertisement.]

NOTICE TO THOSE TROUBLED WITH HUMORS.—Owing to the great demand for my Ointment in New-York City, I shall be at the New-Haven House, corner of Broadway and Canal-street, from the 24th to the 30th inst., from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

KENNEDY'S SALVE ERRETS OINTMENT allays all inflammation in Skin Rheum and Erysipelas, and every humor of a hot nature, and gives you a comfortable night's rest.

KENNEDY'S SHAVEWELL OINTMENT will scatter Scrofulous swellings on the neck.

KENNEDY'S HEALING OINTMENT will heal Scrofulous Sores, Fever Sores, and Gangrene Sores, &c.

Ulcerated sore legs are permanently cured in a few weeks, or at most in a few months.

My Ointment comes within the reach of all classes. The most expensive cure I ever made cost but sixteen dollars. As a general thing a cure does not cost half of that.

All afflicted with humors or sores are respectfully invited to call. Advice, in all cases, gratis.

DONALD KENNEDY, Proprietor of Kennedy's Medical Discovery, Roxbury, Mass.

[Advertisement.]

ANOTHER GREAT TRIUMPH FOR GURNEY.—Three medals were awarded to J. GURNEY, No. 349 Broadway, at the late Fair of the American Institute, for Photographic productions, to wit:

A gold medal for the best unretouched Photographs.

A gold medal for the best Photographs colored in oil (life size) on canvas.

A bronze medal for the best Photographs colored in pastel.

Call and examine the premium pictures, at the Photographic Palace of Art, No. 349 Broadway, corner Leonard-street.

N. B.—No connection with any other establishment.

[Advertisement.]

SEMBLE MONKEYS.—Every body should see these greatest of modern wonders, DONETTI's monkey actors; gentlemen and ladies in court costume, monkey soldiers, judges and executioners, circus riders, vaulters, clowns, ballet dancers, tight and slack rope performers, &c., &c., in fact, possessing the only original monkey, and unlike all imitations that have heretofore been attempted.

[Advertisement.]

PERIODIC HEADACHES ALWAYS RELIEVED BY DARENFORT'S PILLS.—Two, four or six—more or less, as the case requires—will often cure in a few hours. When the exactions are small in size, and scanty, the pills should be used daily, moderately, until all is natural. Nature, in these cases, gives important warning, and the pills should be continued until her regularity is fully restored.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S Pills are especially adapted for the cure of dyspepsia, and bilious complaints. It is a universally admitted fact, that they never fail to cure these disorders, even after all other medicines have been tried in vain. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

☞ "Wealth and Worth," the great local drama, together with "Blackbeard, or the Night Owl," the grand pantomime, and the closing drama of "Black-Eyed Susan," are all about to be performed at Purdy's National Theatre this evening. A great crowd may be expected.

[Advertisement.]

BALLS, PARTIES AND WEDDINGS.—Ladies, if you want white satin slippers, white satin and red slippers for weddings, parties, &c., beautiful embroidered toilet slippers (specials for gentlemen,) with gaiters and button boots and shoes, India-rubbers, &c., for ladies, misses, boys and children, patronize J. R. MILLER & CO., No. 154 Canal-st.

[Advertisement.]

PHOTOGRAPHS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—There is nothing so acceptable for a Holiday present as a beautiful Photograph, Daguerreotype or Ambrotype, which should be secured as early as possible, at

FREDRICK'S Magnificent Galleries,
No. 363 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—GAS FIXTURES.—Several new and beautiful patterns just completed. Call at our great manufacturing depôt, No. 376 Broadway.

ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 5 Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

The Orphan Vindicated.

GEORGE CROWTHER, a man occupying a respectable position in society, was brought before Judge MOSES, in the Kings County Court of Sessions, Brooklyn, Wednesday, and sentenced to pay a fine of $100 and to ten days' imprisonment in the Common Jail, having been convicted a few days previous upon an indictment, in which he was charged with having beaten an orphan girl—niece of the defendant—about 14 years of age, in a brutal and unnecessary manner.

This case very naturally has excited considerable attention. The defendant resides in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, and the complainant was an inmate of his family. The testimony for the prosecution disclosed that, a few weeks ago, the defendant, upon reaching his home one evening, found complainant conversing with the daughter of a neighbor, with whom he had forbidden her to have any intercourse. For this she was taken to an upper chamber in the back part of the house, and there beaten with a cane over the shoulders, arms and back, until her screams alarmed the neighborhood and they interfered in her behalf. Residents in the vicinity took the child in charge, and upon examining her body a number of bruises were found, which did not entirely disappear for several weeks. Alone, a stranger in a strange land, (both defendant and complainant belong in South America,) the citizens, much to their credit be it said, took her case in hand and instituted proceedings, which have resulted as above stated.

The defence set up was, that the defendant was the guardian of the child; she had disobeyed him, and he had a right to punish her. An attempt was also made to show,—but in which they most signally failed,—that she was too familiar with several young men, and that this was one reason why she was so severely punished.

As an inference of the clearness of the case made out by the prosecution, we may state that the Jury agreed upon a verdict without any hesitation whatever.

In passing sentence, Judge MOSES very appropriately characterized the conduct of defendant as one deserving the severest punishment, and animadverted severely, but justly, upon the attempt made by the defence to blast the plaintiff's character.

☞ A petition is in circulation to have Grand-street, Williamsburg, paved with the Belgian pavement. It is said that the present pavement is much worn, and new pavement is much needed. It is proposed, at the same time, that the grade from First to Fourth streets shall be reduced several feet.

☞ Dr. R. O. DOREMUS delivered a capital lecture last evening on Geographical Ethnology, the second of the Brooklyn Institute's course, before a crowded house.

STRANGE TIMES.—The Police of Brooklyn have apparently commenced in good earnest to break up some of the numerous organized bands of thieves known as "shop-lifters," composed mostly of boys. Yesterday, Officers CRAFT and COLYER, of the Second District, arrested ten of these young thieves, and they were committed by Justice SMITH for examination.

On Wednesday there was a similar gang arrested in the Fourth District, and also in the Sixth District. One of the boys admits that he has been engaged in fifty robberies.

☞ JOHN CAREY, a man of intemperate habits, was found dead, yesterday morning, in a shed, in Tillary, near Navy-street, Brooklyn. The Coroner's Jury rendered a verdict that he died of congestion of the brain.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDER.—*Circuit Court*—FRIDAY.—Nos. 330, 332, 334, 337, 339, 340, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 353, 354.

NEW-JERSEY.

Independent Lectures.

The third of the course of independent lectures, being delivered at the Unitarian Church, was given on Wednesday evening, by WENDELL PHILLIPS, on "The Lost Arts."

Methodist Matters in New-Jersey.

The *Christian Advocate* furnishes us with the following statistics in relation to the salaries of the M. E. Preachers in the New-Jersey Conference for the year ending April, 1856, exclusive of perquisites. The entire appropriation was $90,114 40, of which $88,996 23 was paid, leaving a deficiency unpaid of $1,118 23. The whole number of preachers is 196, of which 160 have families, and 36 are single; and the number of editors, chaplains, teachers, and tract agents is five, who received $5,980. The average salary received is $454; the salary of each married preacher $455 50, and of each single preacher $221. The Paterson District Sunday School Association will meet at Jersey City on Monday, Dec. 8, at 10 A. M., in Hedding Church; and the Bridgeton District Association at Millville on Thursday, Dec. 11, at 10 A. M.

Special Elections.

DAVID S. MASTERS was on Tuesday elected an Alderman of the city of Hudson, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of HENRY B. BRATY, the Sheriff-elect. The vote was a light one—very little interest being taken in the result. Mr. MASTERS (Dem.) received 106 votes, and JOHN G. ACKERMAN 66. MASTERS' majority, 40.

THE HUDSON COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY.—This Society has determined to raise $1,500 for the Parent Society during the coming year. A considerable share of this amount has been already secured. The County, all but the Fourth Ward of Jersey City, has been thoroughly explored, and all who were found destitute of Bibles were supplied. The work of supplying the Fourth Ward will soon be completed.

The officers of this Society for the ensuing year are as follows:

President—Rev. P. D. Van Cleef.

Vice-Presidents—Jacob D. Van Winkle, Dudley S. Gregory, and Charles Riell.

Treasurer—Minot C. Morgan.

Executive Committee—C. A. Farrington, M. H. Cooper, James Wilson, Abram Duryea, A. H. Melick.

ACCIDENT.—On Thursday afternoon, about 5¾ o'clock, a lad named EBE. D. ENGLE was thrown from a horse he was exercising, and severely injured, breaking his left arm in two places and cutting his face very much. He was taken to his home, No. 19 Meadow-street, by some bystanders.

MILITARY.—The Highwood Guards, Captain JAMES S. HAZFIELD, will visit New-York to-day, and be reviewed by the Mayor.

MARRIED.

WINANS—EYRESON.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 26, by Rev. A. A. Wood, Pastor Central Presbyterian Church, LEWIS MONROE WINANS, Esq., and Miss JANE, daughter of H. W. EYRESON, Esq., all of this City.

BROMHEAD—BICONDOCON.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 27, at Grace Church, by Rev. Dr. Taylor, JOHN ROMEYN BRODHEAD to EUGENIA, eldest daughter of S. De Witt Bloodgood, all of New-York.

DIED.

GARRISH.—In this City, on Monday evening, Nov. 24, after a short but severe illness, of croup, CHARLES ELLIOTT GARRISH, youngest son of Dr. John P. and Anna Elizabeth Garrish, aged 4 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 540 Broadway, corner 47th-st., this day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

WILMORE.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 26, after a short but severe illness, of croup, MARY HALL, only daughter of James and Martha Wilmore, aged 5 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 147 Madison-st.

SMITHSON.—In this city, on Thursday, Nov. 27, JULIA ANNE, youngest daughter of Edward and Fanny Smithson, aged 3 years, 4 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, 524 Pearl-st., between 24 and 25 sts., to-morrow (Saturday) morning, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

HAWKHURST.—In this City, after a short illness, at the residence of her brother-in-law, P. H. Lalonette, ANN HAWKHURST.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from Orchard-st. Meeting-house, at 11 o'clock A. M., on this day, the 28th inst.

STARR.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 27, GEORGE STARR, son of the late John L. and Eliza Starr, aged 21 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, from the Dutch Reformed Church, in Hackensack, N. J., where will be taken to Hackensack for interment.

CHAMBERLAIN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 27, at 6 o'clock P. M., after a short and severe illness, ANNE MARIA, wife of John Chamberlain, aged 32 years.

Notice of the funeral will be given in this evening's and to-morrow morning's papers.

[Advertisement.]

FRENCH, FRENCH AND GERMAN.—Mlle. Fontaine, Professeur de Langue Française, Rue Bleecker, No. 6, Place Gerard, Place Bleecker, Place Bleecker, Place Bleecker